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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG / SOBELL
Committee

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. BULKY

SERIALS 1150

THRU

1233

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JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1150	REPRINT	✓		
1151	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1152	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1153	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1154	REPRINT	✓		
1155	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1156	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1157	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1158	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1159	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1160	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1161	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1162	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1163	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1164	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1165	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1166	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1167	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1168	BOOKLET	✓		
1169	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1170	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1171	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1172	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1173	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1174	Letter	✓		
1175	BROCHURE	✓		
1176	ENVELOPE	✓		
1177	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1178	LEAFLET	✓		
1179	REPRINT	✓		
1180	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1181	FLYER	✓		
1182	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1183	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1184	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1185	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1186	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1187	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1188	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1189	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1190	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1191	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1192	LEAFLET	✓		
1193	THROWAWAY	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1194	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1195	PHOTOGRAPHS	✓		
1196	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1197	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1198	EXEMPT MATERIAL	-		
1199	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1200	LETTER	✓		
1201	THROWAWAY	✓		
1202	NEWSPAPER			PUBLIC SOURCE ✓ TOO CUMBERSOME TO REPRODUCE
1203	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1204	PAMPHLET	✓		
1205	NEWSPAPER			PUBLIC SOURCE ✓ CUMBERSOME TO REPRODUCE
1206	PHOTO	✓		
1207	NEWSPAPER			PUBLIC SOURCE ✓ CUMBERSOME TO REPRODUCE
1208	FOLDSE	✓		
1209	ENVELOPE	✓		
1210	NEWSPAPER			✓ PUBLIC SOURCE CUMBERSOME TO REPRODUCE
1211	LETTER	✓		
1212	PRISON RELEASE	✓		
1213	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1214	THROWAWAY	✓		
1215	NEWSPAPER			PUBLIC SOURCE ✓ CUMBERSOME TO REPRODUCE

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1216	THROWAWAY	✓		
1217	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1218	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1219	LETTER	✓		
1220	LETTER	✓		
1221	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1222	PETITIONS (RELEASED SEPARATELY)	-		
1223	" "	-		
1224	" "	-		
1225	" "	-		
1226	NEWSPAPER			PUBLIC SOURCE CUMULATIVE ✓ TO REPRODUCE
1227	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1228	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1229	REPRINT	✓		
1230	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1231	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1232	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1233	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Seized as Evidence
FD-152 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 2/9/61

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Field Division NEW YORK
Title and Character of Case	

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C**

Date Property Acquired See below	Source From Which Property Acquired See individual IE's
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit Vault	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same Evidence & information - "retain"

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same - See below

1150. [REDACTED] Reprint of editorial "Clemency for MORTON SOEELL"

b / 1151. [REDACTED]

1152. [REDACTED]

1153. [REDACTED]

1154. [REDACTED] Reprint from "New Republic" of 12/5/60 re MORTON SOEELL.

NOTE: [REDACTED] b/

1155. [REDACTED]

1156. [REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED]

1157. [REDACTED]

1158. [REDACTED]

1159. [REDACTED]

1160. [REDACTED]

Field File # 100-107111-113191

441

b7c b7d

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 10 1961	
FBI - NEW YORK	

cy
PRC

3/17/61

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Profile 100-387835	Field Division NEW YORK
Title and Character of Case	

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C**

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same - SEE BELOW	

b7d 1161. [REDACTED]

b1 1162. [REDACTED]

1163. [REDACTED]

1164. [REDACTED]

1165. [REDACTED]

1166. [REDACTED]

1167. [REDACTED]

1168. [REDACTED]

Booklet, "The Case of Morton Sobell" a sermon by Rabbi Philip Horowitz, Cleveland, Ohio.

1169. [REDACTED]

1170. [REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED]

b1 1171. [REDACTED]

Field File # **100-107111-1F192**
#41

b7c b7d

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - NEW YORK	

6/12/61

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-397835	Field Division NEW YORK
Title and Character of Case NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C	

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL LB'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

1172. [REDACTED]

1173. [REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED]

1174. [REDACTED] Letter from CSJMS signed by Rose Sobell and Helen Sobell.

1175. [REDACTED] Brochure on Sobell.

1176. [REDACTED] Business reply envelope with return address to Mrs. Morton Sobell.

NOTE: [REDACTED]

b1177. [REDACTED]

1178. [REDACTED] 1 leaflet 4 pages "Petition for Executive Clemency for Morton Sobell".

1179 [REDACTED] 1 reprint from NY Post of 6/7/61 captioned "Love Story" by Murray Kempton.

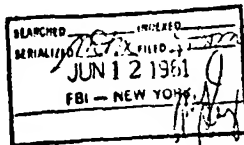
NOTE: [REDACTED]

b1180. [REDACTED]

1181. [REDACTED] Flyer entitled "Cry out with us for Freedom" issued by Sobell Committee.

b7 c, d

Field File # **100-107111-18193**
#41



Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date

10/9/61

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Field Division NY
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Title and Character of Case

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
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Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
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Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

- SEE BELOW

- b1 1182. [REDACTED]
1183. [REDACTED]
1184. [REDACTED]
1185. [REDACTED]
NOTE: [REDACTED]
1186. [REDACTED]
1187. [REDACTED]
1188. [REDACTED]
1189. [REDACTED]
1190. [REDACTED]
1191. [REDACTED]
1192. [REDACTED] Leaflet, undated from REV. PETER MC CORMICK handed out during picketing of Pres. on 11/2/61 at 77th & Madison, N.Y.C. Rec'd 11/2/61 by SA [REDACTED]
1193. [REDACTED] Throwaway entitled "3 Poems by MRS. NORTON SOBELL", handed out during picketing of the Pres. on 11/2/61 at 77th & Madison, N.Y.C. Rec'd 11/2/61 by SA [REDACTED]

Field File # 100-107111-13194
#41

b7c/d

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 9 1961	
FBI - NEW YORK	

11/12/61 file

Date

11/7/61

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile

100-387835

Field Division

NEW YORK

Title and Character of Case

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL LB'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

b11194.

1195.

Album of photographs 11/2/61 in vicinity of Hotel
Carlisle N.Y.C. of picketing during visit of PRES.
KENNEDY. Rec'd by SA

b11196.

1197.

1198.

1199.

NOTE

1200.

Copy of the ltr. of Rev. Peter McCormack, which ltr was passed out
at the picket line of Comm. to Secure Justice for Martin Sobell at
the White House on 10/16/61.

1201.

Throwaway "Cry Out With Us for Freedom" signed by Rose & Helen Sobell
by SA

1202.

Newspaper type throwaway published by CSJMS "Give A Day of
Your Life".

b7c,d

Field File #

100-107111-1B195
#41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 7 1961	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date 11/22/61

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Field Division NEW YORK
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Title and Character of Case

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C**

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
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Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION RETAIN
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Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same **SEE BELOW**

1203. [REDACTED]
1204. [REDACTED] Pamphlet "The Case of Morton Sobell" by RABBI PHILIP HOROWITZ.
- NOTE: [REDACTED]
1205. [REDACTED] Newspaper "GIVE A DAY OF YOUR LIFE"
1206. [REDACTED] 1 photo of James David Andrews.
1207. [REDACTED] "Give a Day of your Life" issue of Nov. 1961.
1208. [REDACTED] Picture Folder re 12/16-17/61 picketing.
1209. [REDACTED] Sobell Committee green "Pledge" envelope.
- Note [REDACTED]
1210. [REDACTED] 2 Leaflets Secured by WFO [REDACTED] at wash D.C. from picket line.
1211. [REDACTED] 1 letter obtained at demonstration of Subj organization 11/16/61..
1212. [REDACTED] 1 Press Release obtained at demonstration of subj organization 11/16/61.
1213. [REDACTED]
- Note [REDACTED]
1214. [REDACTED] Throwaway re speech by Helen Sobell at CCNY.
1215. [REDACTED] "Give A Day of Your Life" issue 11/61.
- NOTE: [REDACTED]

Field File # **100-107111-1B196**
#41

b7c,d

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 22 1961	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date 1/3/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bundle	100-387835	Field Division	NEW YORK
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Title and Character of Case

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

VAULT

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1216. [REDACTED] Throwaway of Sobell Committee. [REDACTED]

b1 1217. [REDACTED]

b1 1218. [REDACTED]

1219. [REDACTED] Mimeo letter re appeal for "Christmas Amnesty".

1220. [REDACTED] Mimeo letter to "Editors throughout the U.S." on behalf of SOBELL.

b1 1221. [REDACTED]

6 NOTE: [REDACTED]

b7c,d

Field File # 100-107111-1B197
#41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 3 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 1/11/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835 Field Division NY

Title and Character of Case

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired [REDACTED]	Source From Which Property Acquired BUREAU See serial [REDACTED] b7d
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT SHELF	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same [REDACTED]	

1222. [REDACTED] "Clergy Presidential Appeal Petitions". alc

b7c

Field File # 100-107111-1B198
#41

SEARCHED all INDEXED all
SERIALIZED all
JAN 11 1962
[REDACTED]

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Seized as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 1/11/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Field Division NY
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Title and Character of Case NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	BUREAU - See serials 4662, 4663, & 4668

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
WALL TO SHIP	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION RETAIN

PROPERTY OR EXHIBIT	DATE RECEIVED	BY WHOM RECEIVED	RECEIVED FOR
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same			

1223. [REDACTED] Clergy Petitions to President in Behalf of Morton Sobell. Rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED] See ser 4662.
1224. [REDACTED] Clergy Petitions for Appeal to President In Behalf of Morton Sobell. Rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]. See ser. 4663.
1225. [REDACTED] Sobell Clemency Petitions to Pardon Attorney of U.S. Dept. of Justice. Rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED] See ser. 4668. etc

b7c

Field File # 100-107111-1B199
#41

SEARCHED
SERIAL
JAN 1 1960
UN

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property
FD-502 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Seized as Evidence

Date

1/11/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

File # 100-387835	Field Division NY
Title and Character of Case COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IS - C	

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1226. [REDACTED] Newspaper - "Give a day of Your Life" published by CSJMS
1/62 edition. b1

1227. [REDACTED]
1228. [REDACTED]
NOTE: [REDACTED] b1

1229. [REDACTED] Reprint of article on Sobell which appeared in Columbia "U"
Spectator on 12/15/61 issued by CSJMS.

1230. [REDACTED]
1231. [REDACTED]
1232. [REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED]
1233. [REDACTED]

b7c,d

Field File # 100-107111-1B200
#41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 13 1962	
FBI - NY	

alc *pc*
myl *alc*

b7d

THE PROGRESSIVE

EDITORIAL

Jan. 1961:

CLEMENCY FOR MORTON SOBELL

Success in the pursuit of legal justice is uncertain under the best of circumstances. But in the climate of hysteria that prevailed at the time of the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg espionage trials a decade ago the prospects for a calm and dispassionate dispensing of justice were gravely diminished. Surely one of the more pitiable victims of that tragic era is Morton Sobell, now serving the eleventh year of a thirty-year sentence on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Almost every aspect of the Sobell case lies under a cloud of doubt. He was tried with the Rosenbergs, although there was no evidence to link him to the atom bomb spy conspiracy involving the Rosenbergs and David Greenglass. At least one Federal Judge, the late Jerome Frank, considered this not only extremely prejudicial, but illegal. A number of distinguished Americans, including theologian Reinhold Niebuhr and New York University law professor Edmund Cahn, who have studied the record, have concluded that Sobell was convicted on evidence "vague in content and slender in proof". Some who plead for clemency for Sobell, like Dr. Sidney Hook, assume Sobell to be guilty as charged; others, including Reverend Peter McCormack, who was chaplain at Alcatraz when Sobell was there, are firmly convinced that Sobell is innocent.

But whatever the differences regarding Sobell's innocence or guilt, or the manner in which he was tried, there is almost unanimous agreement that his thirty-year sentence was harsh to the point of constituting "cruel and unusual punishment." We share this view, along with the dean of civil libertarians, Roger Baldwin, whose concern is not only the injustice to the individual man, but the implications for our constitutional freedoms and safeguards of due process.

Now, more than twelve hundred clergymen have appealed to President Eisenhower to grant Sobell a new trial or commute his sentence to the time served. There is a tradition of sorts that the Holiday Season is an appropriate occasion for acts of clemency. We hope President Eisenhower will respond affirmatively to this simple, humane plea, and help remove the cloud of injustice that hangs over not only Morton Sobell, but over all of us.

THE NEW REPUBLIC

DECEMBER 5, 1960

Morton Sobell

The horror of the Rosenberg atom-spy case brushed against the front pages again recently, when David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother who confessed, was released after nearly ten years in jail. He had been sentenced to fifteen. Still in prison, on a sentence double that of Greenglass, is Morton Sobell, in any view of the case its most marginal and pitiable figure.

The jury found Sobell guilty - and quite probably he was - of something or other having to do with spying for the Russians. The evidence was meager, but there was at any rate none to link him with the atom bomb spying conspiracy in which the Rosenbergs and Greenglass were involved. Hence it was exceedingly prejudicial, and, as at least one judge, the late Jerome Frank, thought, illegal to try Sobell together with the Rosenbergs. Be that as it may, the gravely nagging sense of injustice left behind by the whole sorry affair was generated not by the verdict but by the sentences. These were brutal and erratic. There is no way for society to expiate the ghastly fact that the Rosenbergs were electrocuted. But Sobell's sentence - as barbaric in its fashion, considering the nature of the case against him - can be commuted to time served. This the President has been asked to do. We hope he will. It is a question not merely of humane feelings, but of a measure of justice.

reprinted as a public service by

The Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N. Y. C. AL 4-9983

An Appeal to President Kennedy

Morton Sobell's appeal for freedom is now
before our new President, John F. Kennedy.

There is every hope that the President, in
keeping with his Administration's policy of
thoroughly reviewing matters important to
our country, will act to free Morton Sobell.

Your letter to the President urging freedom
for Morton Sobell, or an inquiry into the
facts, will be of the utmost importance. It
will let him know of your support for
positive action that he decides to take.

Please write your letter today to:

**PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

The Case of Morton Sobell

A Sermon by
RABBI PHILIP HOROWITZ
Congregation Brith Emeth
Cleveland, Ohio

Committee to Secure Justice
For Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

- ☐ I have written to President Kennedy on the
Sobell case.
- ☐ Please send me more information on the case.
- Enclosed find a contribution of \$..... to
carry on the work in Morton Sobell's behalf.

Name

Address

City and State

Sabbath Evening Service

December 23, 1960

Tonight we speak of the case against Morton Sobell. I believe that this case will take its place in the history of the United States of America as one of the greatest miscarriages of justice that has ever occurred in our legal system, ranking with the Sacco-Vanzetti and the Scottsboro cases. My interest in this matter stems back almost to the time of its inception in 1950. This was a time of great fear and great hysteria. I ought to remind you that in the autumn of 1949 we learned that the Russians could make the atomic bomb. In the winter which followed we believed, amid much hysterical discussion, excitement and fear, that Russia had sufficient information to create the hydrogen bomb. This was a time when followed closely upon the disclosures of espionage on the part of Klaus Fuchs, a British National, of high reputation and standing in the world of physics, who had delivered information to the Russians for purposes of manufacturing such a bomb. This was a time when McCarthyism was rearing its ugly head in these United States of America and when all sorts of organizations were accused, some correctly and some otherwise, of being Communist front organizations. This was a time when loyalty purges were beginning to take

place, when great fears were expressed for the safety of individuals who were in the government service.

It was at such a time when Morton Sobell was indicted—in October of 1950, together with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—for conspiring to commit espionage. It was charged that they had transmitted information relating to the defense of the United States to a foreign power—the Soviet Union. The trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Morton Sobell took place in March of 1951. All of them were convicted. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death and were subsequently executed, and Morton Sobell was sentenced to thirty years in prison. Until 1958 he served his sentence at Alcatraz, and since then he has been serving in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta. Please remember that on February the 9th of 1950, the late Senator McCarthy made his first speech at Wheeling, W. Va., holding in his hand the list of 205 alleged members of the Communist party serving in the Federal Government. While the trial began on March 6th of 1951, it is good to remember that on March the 8th of 1951, the Committee on Un-American Activities opened its famous hearing on Hollywood and the Motion Picture Industry. This was hardly a time for calm reflection or considered judgment. It was a time of fear-ridden panic, of chaotic and intemperate action. I think most of us have become very ashamed of the many things we did during that time. We have become very ashamed of what we had permitted others to do at that time.

About two and one-half years ago, a Unitarian minister traveling from Washington to California, stopped off in Cleveland, Ohio. Rev. Gaede came to see me at the Fairmount Temple in an attempt to enlist the interest of local rabbis and ministers in this case. A national committee had formed to

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.

Sobell Victim of His Times, Rabbi Holds

Morton Sobell, convicted in 1951 of conspiracy to pass atomic secrets to Russia, was a victim of what seems to be a vicious form of anti-Semitism, compounded by Jews, Rabbi Philip Horowitz said last night in his sermon.

The rabbi, who has studied the Sobell case for 2½ years and who last month presented petitions to the government asking clemency or a new trial for Sobell, told his Beth Emeth congregation:

"I can see

secure justice for Morton Sobell. Some of the great luminaries who lent their names and their efforts to this enterprise were Reinhold Niebuhr, the famous theologian, Malcolm Sharp, Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, Bertrand Russell, Martin Buber of Israel, Prof. Thomas Emerson of the Yale University Law School, Dr. Herta and Paul Amirson, Research Professor of Philosophy at the New School for Social Research, Dr. Paul Tillich, a distinguished theologian of the Harvard Divinity School, Dr. Gardner Murphy of the famed Menninger Foundation at Topeka, Kansas, and many, many others too numerous to mention.

I was sufficiently interested by what Dr. Gaede had to say that I called upon several colleagues in the Reform Rabbinate here in

Cleveland. All of them responded most generously and enthusiastically. Please understand that at that time I was far from convinced of Sobell's innocence. The only basis upon which I considered my intervention in this matter was on the question of mercy and clemency. But though I assumed Sobell's guilt, I was perfectly willing to go ahead with the assumption that such a case warranted a review by some presidential board with the end in mind of a possible pardon. I do not vindicate myself by this statement. I refer to this story as an odyssey of one man's conscience. I suspect it was typical, and it is typical of many people in the United States. Most of us had only some vague knowledge. We might remember the petitions which were issued at the time preceding the Rosenberg executions asking for clemency. We had some vague idea about Morton Sobell being involved in some kind of atomic espionage. Many of us were convinced and are convinced that it's too hot a potato to handle and so we sat on the sidelines.

Last March or April I saw Rev. Gaede again. At that time I mentioned to him my hope to bring this matter before the forthcoming Convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, that is the national organization of Reform rabbis. In all fairness to such a presentation I thought that I ought to prepare myself in some detail with the matters which I was about to present. I therefore acquired and read the 8 volumes of the Court Record on the matter of Morton Sobell, pamphlet material relating to it, and two books, one by John Wexley entitled: "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," running to some 670 pages, the other, far more instructive, by Prof. Malcolm Sharp, with an introduction by Harold C. Urey, the distinguished nuclear physicist, entitled: "Was Justice Done? The Rosenberg-Sobell Case." Suffice it to say that I was gradually convinced that the

very least that could be done at such a point would be for the leading rabbinical organization in the world to request the passage of a resolution pleading for a presidential hearing and review of this case. I am proud to be associated with the Central Conference of American Rabbis and its resolution of June, 1960, passed in Detroit, requesting such a review of the Sobell Case.

Here are some of the very serious objections that helped me form my conviction. I should like to share with you the terrible qualms of conscience which have plagued me these last months. All of what I have to say to you is the distillation of information which I have read, particularly in the eight volumes of the Court Record. While I am not by training a lawyer, may I remind you that this was the court record put before a jury whose function it was to judge the credibility of what had been admitted before it.

1) It came as a shock to me to discover that Morton Sobell was never implicated by anyone with atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted.

2) The United States Supreme Court has never reviewed the case nor passed upon the merits of the trial.

3) Judge Jerome Frank of the United States Court of Appeals stated that Morton Sobell should have had a new trial because his case should have been separated from the atomic espionage conspiracy accusations against the Rosenbergs.

4) Only one witness gave any testimony connecting Morton Sobell with the conspiracy to commit espionage and this witness, Max Elitcher, a self-confessed perjurer, tainted, admitted on the stand that the FBI knew about his perjury; that he was testifying in hopes that he would not be prosecuted. By the way, he never was. Besides which, his

was accomplice testimony, always believed to be weak and suspect, and according to Jewish jurisprudence, never admissible in a properly constituted court of law.

It is also true that there are many states in the Union that will not admit accomplice testimony. However, it is important to keep in mind that in Federal cases accomplice testimony is permissible provided that the presiding judge properly instructs the jury as to the weakness of such testimony. This witness's testimony, that of Max Elitcher, was uncorroborated, and replete with contradictions, inconsistencies, and implausibilities.

5) There were no specific overt acts listed against Sobell in the indictment. The complaint on which he was arrested listed five dates on which "Morton Sobell had conversation with Julius Rosenberg."

6) The prosecution never claimed at the trial that Sobell gave or received any classified information.

7) The Appeals court at one point alluded to the "wholly reprehensible" conduct of the prosecution and indicated that a new trial would have been justified had the defense objected in time.

And underlying all of these preceding points I must remind you of the hysteria of that time which was so burdensome upon Morton Sobell and his attorneys. I was shocked in reading the record to discover that the attorneys could not learn what Morton Sobell was accused of doing in order to prepare a defense. At the trial itself, the attorneys, faced with the choice of putting Sobell on the stand in an inflamed atmosphere or resting on his plea of innocence according to Constitutional guarantees preferred the latter and so Sobell did not take the stand. To this day that infamous McCarthy aide, Roy Cohn, a member of the prosecution team, holds that not taking the stand indicated Sobell's guilt. What a terrible commentary on

the right of an individual to use a Constitutional guarantee. What a terrible commentary on the misinterpretation of such rightful excises in moments of extreme tension. Even if his guilt is assumed, the sentence against Morton Sobell, the thirty year sentence, is far out of proportion. Klaus Fuchs, a self-confessed spy was sentenced to fourteen years, of which he served only nine, and is free today. Allan Nunn May was sentenced to ten years of which he served only six years and eight months. Both of these were convicted under British law. David Greenglass, another self-confessed conspirator who testified against his sister and brother-in-law, was convicted to fifteen years, served a little over nine and was just recently set free. But Morton Sobell continues to serve. Even persons accused of treason in war time, acting on behalf of enemy powers, have been accorded far less severe sentences. Might I remind you that at the time of some of these acts of conspiracy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an ally on the side of these United States in a war against Nazism. The judge, Irving Kaufman, based his hard sentence on the premise that Russia had been able to obtain the atomic bomb because of this kind of espionage. No reputable scientist today, even conceding the help which this espionage may have given, will accept the truth of this statement. They claim it is a distortion and a harmful illusion that prevented our country from having a true picture of Russia's scientific capabilities. Besides, Morton Sobell was not even accused of atomic espionage. He was only victimized by the attitudes of the time. And though today the atmosphere has changed, he remains a prisoner of that infamous epoch of American McCarthyism. All the law journals which have studied this case have indicated that Sobell did not receive justice. No law review has yet held that Sobell's sentence was a proper one.

One of the side occurrences connected with

this case was the manner in which Morton Sobell and his family were abducted when he went to Mexico to live in an apartment under his own name arranging for diaper service and milk service for his infant child, under his his own name. The Mexican Secret Service police, in plain clothes, entered the apartment one night, seized Sobell, took him out to a car, beat him into unconsciousness and drove him to the border of the United States and there turned him over to the agents of our government who were ready and waiting for him. It became abundantly clear that the abduction was instigated and arranged by the FBI. Although they have had an opportunity to deny this, they have not done so. The action is as illegal as it was outrageous, the behavior of a police state unworthy of the government of our United States. This was an action which was highly prejudicial to the trial of Morton Sobell because it precluded the possibility of his returning voluntarily. When it was presented to jury, it was dramatized as an indication that Morton Sobell had a guilty conscience and was attempting to flee. Subsequent events have completely disproven this premise.

The entire case against Morton Sobell rested upon Max Elitcher's testimony. The one overt action to which he testified was that one night, when he drove in with his wife and child from Washington to the home of Morton Sobell, he believed that he was followed by agents of the FBI. And when he related such information to Sobell, Morton took what Elitcher believed to be a 35 mm film can, and together they drove the ten miles from Flushing, L.I. to Knickerbocker Village in the city of New York to deliver this can to Julius Rosenberg, apparently oblivious of any possibility that the FBI might be following. By the way, the contents of this can were never disclosed, nor was there

any testimony to prove that there was anything in such a can, indeed that such a can existed.

This then, dear friends, is the case against Morton Sobell.

The reason for his conviction, a self-confessed ex-Communist perjurer, self-confessed liar, and betrayer. For myself, I do not trust Communists, and I do not trust any ex-Communists, who in the excess of the pious wish to cleanse themselves of their previous sins, are perfectly willing to throw backbats and accusations helter and skelter, in the hope of finding salvation for themselves.

I believe that Morton Sobell was a victim of a vicious form of self-hatred, of negative anti-Semitism. Irving Kaufman the judge, was a Jew; Irving Soypol, the prosecutor, was a Jew; Roy Cohn, the assistant to the prosecutor, was a Jew and I suspect all of the reactions stem from the fact that they wanted to prove to the world around them that they would take care of this Jew who was a source of embarrassment to them.

I believe that this case has proven to be of great embarrassment to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to others of our government agencies, because Morton Sobell would not testify against Julius Rosenberg as they would have wished him to testify. This, then, was the form of his punishment, to languish in jail and to feel the full effect of those who refused to cooperate with a government agency.

I wonder if the reason for the recent disclosure of the arrest of Dr. Soblen of New York, and radio and newspaper announcements of his relationship to a brother who is in the penitentiary, was an attempt to confuse the American public about Morton Sobell, whose appeals were being conducted in Washington. The Dr. Soblen, who was arrested is no relation whatever to Morton Sobell.

nor is Jack Soble who is presently a convicted spy, any relation to Morton Sobell.

I believe with all my heart that this is an opportunity before this great democratic country, following its Judaeo-Christian ethic, to right a great wrong, and I appeal to each and everyone of you, to write your letter to your Senators, and particularly to the President, to correct what has been a great miscarriage of what is right.

"Let Justice rise up as the waters, and Mercy like a mighty stream!"

A M E N

Add YOUR voice and YOUR contribution

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Room D, 940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

- ☐ I have written President Kennedy to let him know
my support for freeing Morton Sobell.
- ☐ I am enclosing \$_____ to carry on your work.
- ☐ Please send me more information.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

672
Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

540 BROADWAY (Entrance on 2nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

Algonquin 4-9553

June, 1961

Dear Friend,

"Oh what a moment" sing the hero and heroine in Beethoven's great opera "Fidelio", as he is led forward into liberation. Truth and the struggle for man's rights have gained a victory and the world has moved forward.

Even then however, we are reminded of an earlier time when in malicious, vindictive glee the villain sang, "Oh what a moment" as he anticipated death for his prisoner.

We who remember the moment of anguish await now the moment of freedom for Morton. We work as we wait, for the cause of human freedom and dignity can only triumph through never ending sacrifice.

Our case is now being reviewed by the Justice Department. Those influential and renown friends of justice who have joined before in appealing for Morton's freedom have once again written personally to the President.

Help us now to attain the moment of liberation. We can only continue with your support. "Fidelio" is your story as it is ours. We ask you to contribute more generously than ever before, and we know that you will.

Faithfully yours,

Rose Sobell

Rose Sobell

Helen Sobell

Helen Sobell

PETITION FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

This form may be used in applying for pardon, commutation of sentence, or remission of fine, but not for pardon after completion of sentence. A 6-74-1 form is provided for applications of that character.
Note carefully the rules printed on verso side of this page, particularly numbers 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

..... May, 1961

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your petitioner, MORTON SOBELL, a Federal prisoner, No. 71342 confined in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia hereby respectfully prays your Excellency to grant him a pardon or commutation of sentence for reasons herein set forth.

Petitioner states that he is a resident of City of his correct address at the time of conviction being 606 that he is a citizen of United States and 20's said to be young at the time the crime was committed; that or indicted therefor, and his record respecting crime oth



NEWS BULLETIN

PETITION FILED FOR MORTON SOBELL

ASKING NEW PRESIDENT TO FREE HIM

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT NOW

REVIEWING CASE

EARLY DECISION AWAITED

1175

Excerpts from Petition for Freedom

"Petitioner at the trial pleaded not guilty... He affirmed then, and does so now, that he was not guilty of the offense charged (conspiracy to commit espionage) and that he is innocent of wrong-doing."

"The only witness who sought to implicate Sobell in the conspiracy was Max Elitcher, a boyhood friend and neighbor of Sobell, who testified that while in the employ of the Federal government and at the time he was approached by authorities, he knew that he had signed a false statement and was in fear of prosecution... There was no testimony that Sobell had given him any information, nor was there testimony that Elitcher gave Sobell any information."

"Sobell was seized in Mexico, beaten, taken to a car, thereafter driven to the U.S. border and turned over to agents of the U.S. who were ready and waiting for him. Putting aside the legal impact of such action by agents of the prosecution upon the validity of the proceedings, it precluded the possibility of Sobell returning voluntarily... This fact, along with the joint trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, resulted in his conviction and inflated beyond fact in the eyes of court and jury the nature and extent of the alleged offense..."

"Morton Sobell, who has insisted upon his innocence, and against whom there was no evidence of atomic espionage or, indeed, evidence of any actual espionage, received a 30-year sentence... David Greenglass, who related that he was engaged in atomic espionage while in the Armed Forces of our

country, received a 15-year sentence and is now free."

"The trial court commented that the actions of the defendants has changed the course of history, precipitated the Korean War and advanced by many years Soviet atomic science. History and the mature views of scientists today, as well as recent accomplishments in the field of science, have proven otherwise."

"We suggest an additional factor which caused the imposition of such an unwarranted and severe sentence... The Korean War was at its height... It was a period tainted by fear-ridden panic and intemperate action."

"Over the years, thousands of intellectual leaders of our country, educators, clergymen, writers, lawyers, students of current events who have examined the case, who have read the trial record (and the case is unique in that it is those who work in petitioner's behalf who disseminate the record of the trial) have stated that Morton Sobell should be freed. There are those who do so convinced of his innocence... because of their belief that the evidence adduced was tenuous... because they feel that the trial did not measure up to the higher standards which we have established in the administration of criminal law... that the sentence was so severe as to have a note of vindictiveness... There are those who say as a matter of humanity and fairness, he has suffered enough, release him... Heeding their request now would be an act of courage, an act in the best interests of this nation."

Attached to the petition, in addition to statements of support by leading citizens, are letters from Morton Sobell and his family.

Mr. President:

In the event I am released I would expect to spend the remainder of my life doing medical research and engineering... I reached my decision several years ago, and have since attempted to pursue it, within the limitations imposed by the prison regimen. After having spent such a large part of my mature existence in prison -- and more so with each passing day -- the question of work becomes ever more pointed...

My son, who is now entering adolescence, has never experienced a father -- in any sense of the word. In fact, for over three years he could not even see me, and until I came to Atlanta, his father when he saw him was always a man framed behind a glass window. Today his father is a man who must ration his allotted visiting hours to him -- always trying to cover, hopelessly, all that a child wants to know of a father. It is for the innocent child that society always reserves the greatest compassion.

MORTON SOBELL

Mr. President:

Through these years we have learned the full meaning of suffering and sorrow. Morton's many gifts, his intelligence, his education, his fine qualities as a human being have been wasted from the time he was 33 years old until he is now 44. Even from behind prison walls Morton has reached out a helping hand to his family. The children have survived, healthy and unmarred, because they have felt the truth of Morton's innocence, the strength which comes from it and from the helping hand which have been held out to us."

HELEN SOBELL

Mr. President:

An ordinary mother of a wonderful son, the young scientist Morton Sobell, is addressing this appeal... It is not only for my son, but for his two children, and for his wife who has been standing faithfully by his side all these years.

ROSE SOBELL

April 26, 1961

Dear Mr. President,

On Friday, I'm going to visit my father in prison. We usually get a lot of talking done, but talking is not as good as actually helping me do the things I would like to learn to do. If my father were home, I would be like the other kids in my class, and have my father come home every night at 5 o'clock. It would be a lot more decent to see my father every day, like in a real family. If you freed my father, my mother, my grandmother, and the whole family would be much, much happier, and I would be too. I sincerely hope you will free my father, and soon.

Hopefully yours,

Mark Sobell

Please tear out and mail today

Add YOUR voice and YOUR contribution!

Sobell Committee

Room D, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

- ☐ I have written President Kennedy to let him know my support for freeing Morton Sobell.
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- ☐ Please send me more information.
- I would like _____ copies of this folder to distribute.

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Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

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1176

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1177

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New York Post

FOUNDED BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON IN 1801

NEW YORK POST, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1961



Love Story

MURRAY KEMPTON

Last April 5 began the eleventh year since Mrs. Helen Sobell sat in Federal Court and heard her husband sentenced to 30 years in prison for the crime of espionage.

Someone recollected the other day that, as she was leaving, a deputy United States Marshal came over to her, in an impulse of kindness, and said, "Look, dearie, take my advice. Forget him, change your name and find a job somewhere."

Morton Sobell's name and fate are, of course, bound up with that of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who died in Sing Sing at atomic spies. He was tried with the Rosenbergs, but the government never charged him with atomic espionage. His conviction will not be debated here, except to mention the irony that not even the government ever seems to have known just what military secret Morton Sobell stole.

It may be hard for our children to believe that ten years ago it was a common assumption that the Russians were so primitive in science as to be incapable of developing an atom bomb without stealing it from us.

Still there was a time when society believed that what we had to fear from the Soviets was not scientific competition but technical pilferage. In such an atmosphere the breaking of an unconfessed spy seemed a military necessity. Sobell was sent at once to Alcatraz, the maximum security prison for violent prisoners, and kept there for five years, off and on in solitary confinement. Still he professed himself innocent.

He would, one suspects, have been forgotten there if Helen Sobell accepted the deputy marshal's kindly advice that she forget. Instead, she has spent 10 years struggling for his release.

One of the worst aspects of being a prisoner is that you are cut off from the sight of private men. You communicate only with bureaucracies; you are the subject of regulations. Morton Sobell was in addition a man most of us had never seen. He had also been convicted of espionage which meant that most of the persons Helen Sobell had to approach would rather not think about him. Still she has, with her love and memory, worked a kind of miracle; she has carried his buried face about in public places, and she has touched the conscience of of an extraordinary group of persons, from Max Eastman to Bertrand Russell, from Senator Metcalf to Sidney Hook.

Many of these supporters believe that Morton Sobell must have been guilty of something. But they have all come to share the view that he has been punished past the limit of whatever crime he committed, and that he is now only the object of a vengeance even more cruel because its passion has passed.

We have a new President and a new Attorney General, and there rises again the hope in Helen Sobell that one of all these different appeals may move them.

That hope has reason to endure. The Sobells have earned it because they have demonstrated inviolable humanity. Not long ago Sobell set down his latest appeal for executive clemency. It was a document of dignity and resignation, and at great variance with the image of a man who could hardly have been handed so heavy a burden if a jury long ago had not believed him a Communist.

"After over a decade" of imprisonment, prison has become a way of life for me while the recollections of a past life have become distant visions akin to dreams. Thus, as punishment, prison is without meaning. For, like pain or hunger—or even joy—when continued for long periods it ceases to exist in the commonly understood sense . . . How could I convince—that I only aim to be a useful member of society?"

Yet someone sometime will be convinced, because Morton Sobell came through after 10 years to us as human and not mechanical, a piece of flesh and not a case. And that miracle would not be possible if his wife had not enforced upon us the presence of his face.

reprinted as a public service by

The Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N. Y. C.

AL 4-9983

1179

"CRY OUT WITH US FOR FREEDOM!"

To Our Dear Friends,

As the mother and wife of Morton Sobell, we are saddened and angry to report to you that the Justice Department has refused Morton's plea for freedom. When the Kennedy Administration took office and said Morton's case would get fresh study, our hopes were high. Now the appeals by thousands of Americans, the urging by some of the most distinguished leaders of our country, have met with a cruel "no."

Simultaneously, in an affront to decency, President Kennedy promoted to the U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Irving Kaufman, whose claim to fame is decreasing death for the Rosenbergs and the 30-year sentence for Morton Sobell. This judge, whose hysteria disgraced our nation, became known as the "hanging judge" throughout the world.

We cannot accept the kind of America which rewards a Kaufman and prolongs the torture of an innocent man now in his 12th year of prison.

As a family, our bodies are weary and our hearts are heavy. Morton is ill and must undergo surgery. We will keep on fighting. This week we picketed the White House. Next week we will picket the UN. We will cry out with all our strength. We will appeal to everyone, everywhere. We will fight day and night. We will be heard in every corner of the earth.

We are sure that you too will never take "no" for an answer. All of our faith in people and friends tells us that we will not be alone. We know that it is only with your help that we can succeed.

At this crucial moment, we implore you: CRY OUT WITH US FOR FREEDOM!....Write President Kennedy, The White House, Washington, D.C., telling him you do not accept a refusal from the Justice Department to free Morton Sobell. You rely on the President to act for justice.

Write or phone our Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, New York City (PHONE: AL 4-9983). We do need your support for the tremendous national actions we are about to launch. We need your dollars... Hear our plea, for Morton's sake, for our country's sake, and for your own freedom.

Rose Sobell

Helen Sobell

b7d

1191

From The
REVEREND PETER MCCORMACK
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Former Protestant Chaplain at Alcatraz

Dear Friend:

During my period of service at Alcatraz, I came into close contact with all of the prisoners. I feel satisfied that I can evaluate human character quite accurately.

Through the years of my association at Alcatraz with Morton Sobell, I became more and more impressed with his innocence. This led me to make a studied investigation of his record at the prison as well as the trial record of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The more I studied, the more convinced I became of the man's innocence. I feel so keenly about this case, and to state it frankly, somewhat ashamed that the courts of our land could be so influenced by public opinion fed by the hysteria of the McCarthy era, that I have set out in an address under the title "ALCATRAZ WAS MY PARISH" my evaluation of the man and the injustice perpetrated upon him by detaining him still in Atlanta penitentiary.

He is a man of fine intellect, of noble character, healthy-minded, a loyal American, a devoted husband and father, a noble son of humble but noble family. Yet the record still shows that here is a man, falsely accused, cruelly treated, sentenced on the flimsy testimony of a self-confessed perjurer and still suffering within prison walls.

The cry for justice has sounded many times through the centuries from the time of Amos the Prophet down to the present. To me no cry has had such merit to it as the cry for justice for Morton Sobell. I am satisfied if the Clergy of this land, whose mission it is to "seek justice and judgment," would acquaint themselves with this case, the relentless pressure of that segment of public opinion would compel our courts to re-open the case, freeing it from perjury, politics and prejudice, and in the light of honor and truth restore Morton Sobell to his rightful place as an American citizen, a man vindicated by the weight of public opinion and the justice and honor that we are entitled to expect to emanate from the courts of our land.

Please read this testimony to Morton Sobell from his chaplain at Alcatraz. We must match his courage with our courage until justice is granted. Will you join with the hundreds of clergymen from various parts of the country who have signed the enclosed appeal?

Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
Friendship Baptist Church
New York, New York

Jacob J. Weinstein
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
930 East 50th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Paul Lehmann
Dr. Paul Lehmann
Harvard Divinity School
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Roland H. Bainton
Professor Roland H. Bainton
Yale Divinity School
New Haven, Connecticut

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Peter McCormack
Rev. Peter McCormack

3 POEMS



BY MRS. MORTON SOBELL

ALCATRAZ

Part I

Three thousand miles is far?
It but begins your journey.

Over there a boatman scans a list
And beckons names on board.

Prizes them across—
Across the sea of death?

No, not death, not even thing;
Life is there, and beating.

Arrived? Arrived?

Not yet arrived.

When you have passed through the eye,
(The magnetic eye of Alcatraz which
Waits its master with its ringing.)

Then you must cross

The heart that always hopes

And hold it from its keeping.

The happy ending now?

The sweetest kiss, the embrace
That brushes off the heavy dust

Of ever present yearning?

And hand in hand to live the words
That part the lips and make:

Of time and distance, nothing?
Of trial and terror, nothing?

It was not like that.

Kiss the wall and carve the glass.
Press, after your honeymoon fast.

Cherish the joy, gather your pleasure
Brightness demands it back, full measure.

Here is stilled destruction,
Scorched sorrow engulfed by shifting sand.

Mildly we ill and empty our cups,
Our moments beyond our command.

We must drink of our love, taste of our truth,
Seconds must be the days, the years, of our youth.

REDEMPTION

Enough of heartbreak, enough of fears,
There has been enough,
Not for thirty, but for ten thousand years,
Speed and shame are not crushed with tears.

How long is suffering,
How deep, how wide?
How much grief-lore can be unfurled
Tumbled up with joys of time,
There comes an ending,
A liberating shatter there.

First the fat years, then the lean,
Now the terror cleaved with death,
Young death, married death, father death,
Mother death, passes now,
Shoofly passes now the terror,
Here now, the web of blackened grief
Heavy hung with tears of life,
Lament, the unloved servants awake, retire.

FREE

Come, with my glorious brother, laugh with me,
Take my hand, my sister, clasp it joyfully,
Children, come, your father stand here free,
It is the birthday of the world.

With work and love we have hailed your coming,
Gladly bent our backs to bring you here,
We have built for you a place of beauty,
Let us laugh and cry at your returning.

Ours were not the shoulders that were missing,
Ours was not the silent voice unheard,
Together a life and we triumphantly,
Salute the birthday of the world.

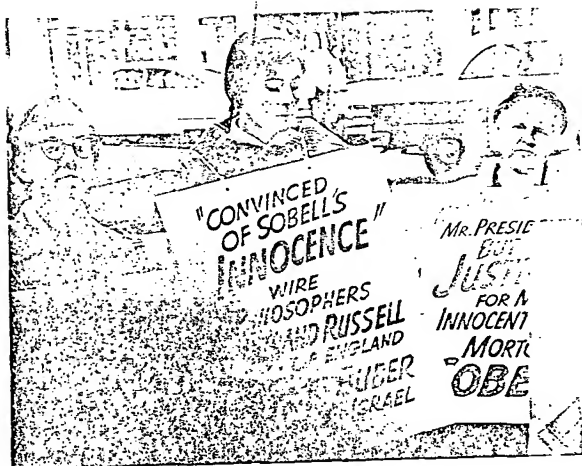
Is your brother to suffer as long as Redemption,
As deep as wide?
His blood shall carry high,
His chains will stretch and break,
The cry of ravished truth
Shall raise the very earth to shake.
Who dared to mark him for destruction!
Who is the one who sought to mark him Judas, Cain,
With the blood of the bath, has your brother been slain?
Where is his Joseph's coat of many colors,
Whose the decree, that he shall be in Avartaz,
And evil men shall walk free?
Go to the pit where he was thrown,
Praise this Integrity.



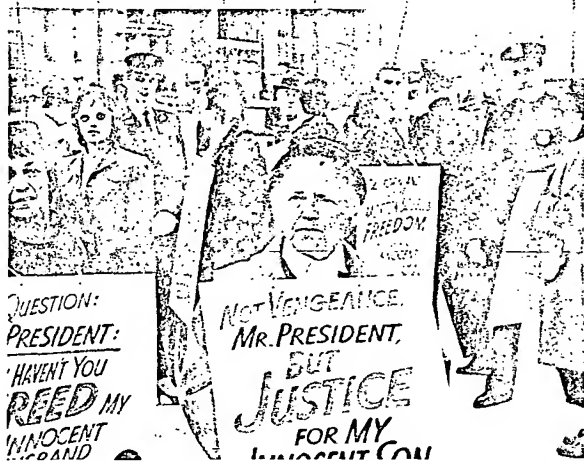
Mr. DORCINE

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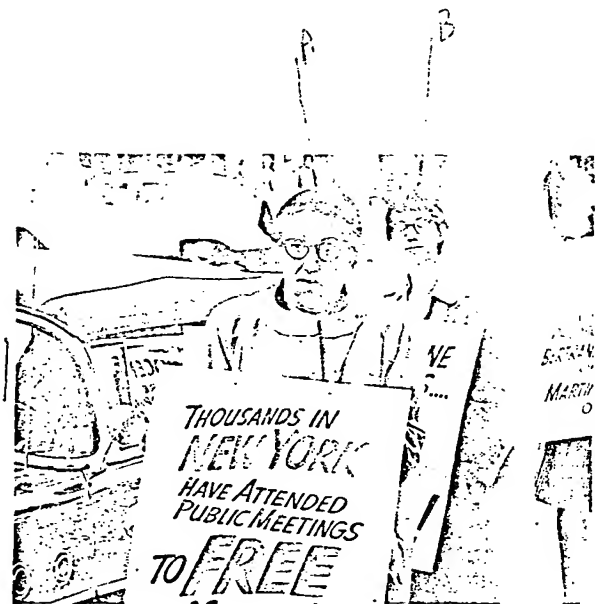
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p 52







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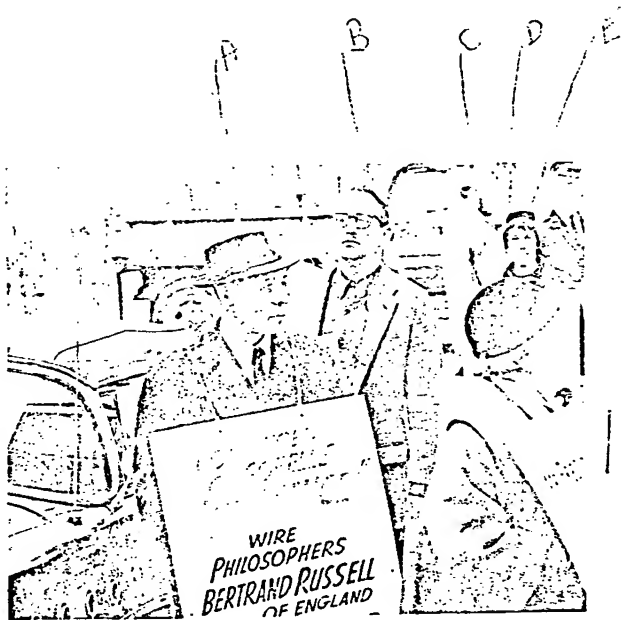
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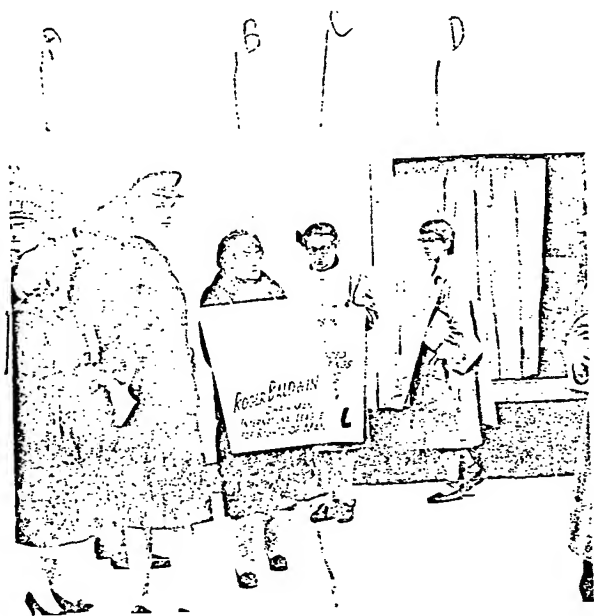
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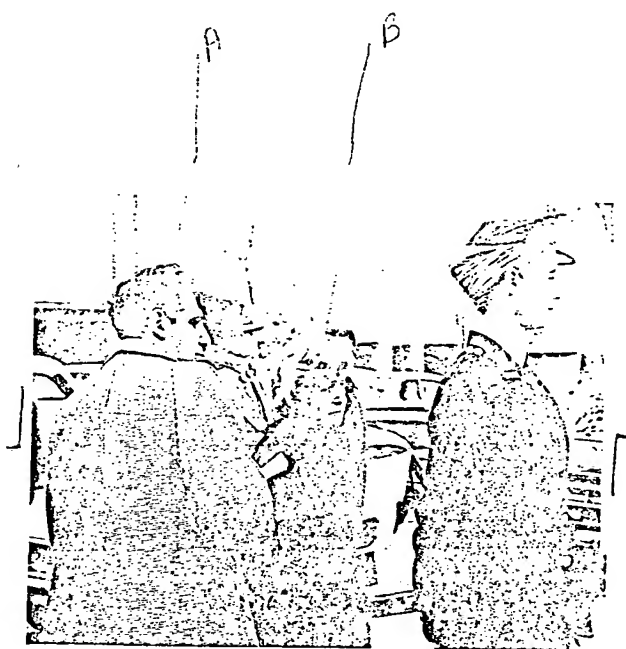




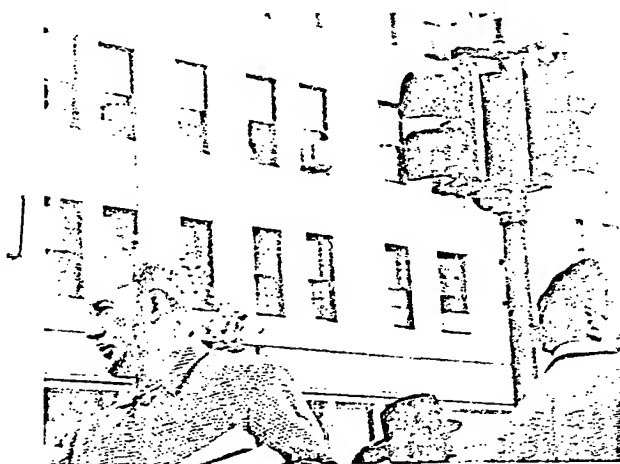
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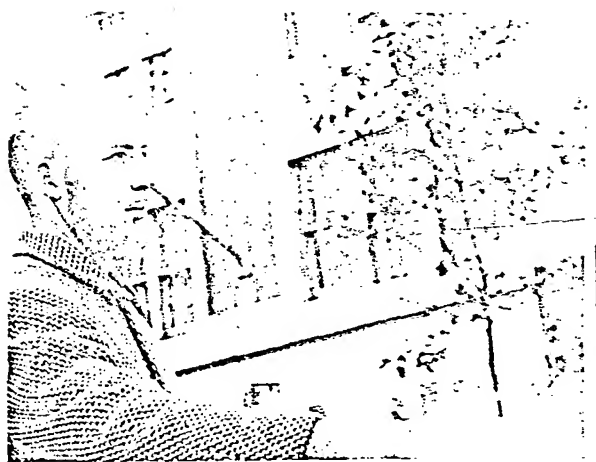
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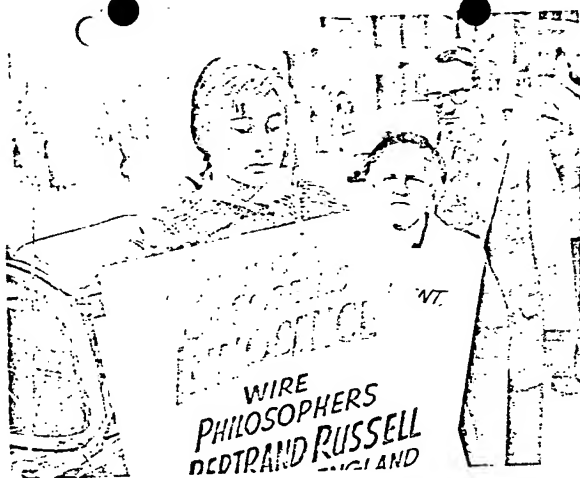
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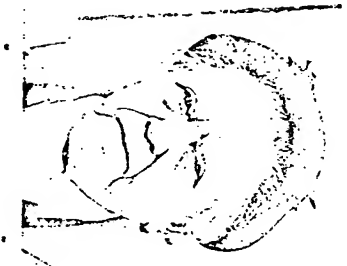
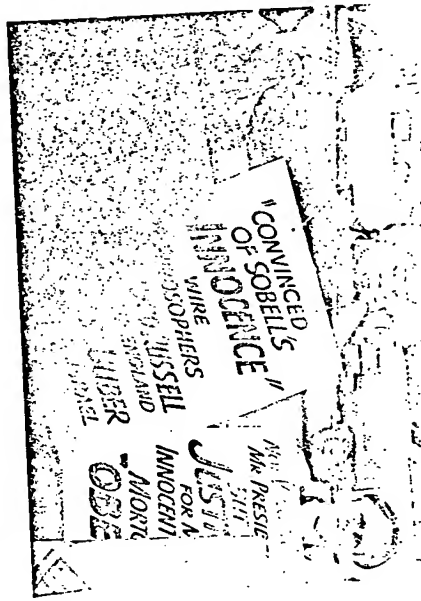


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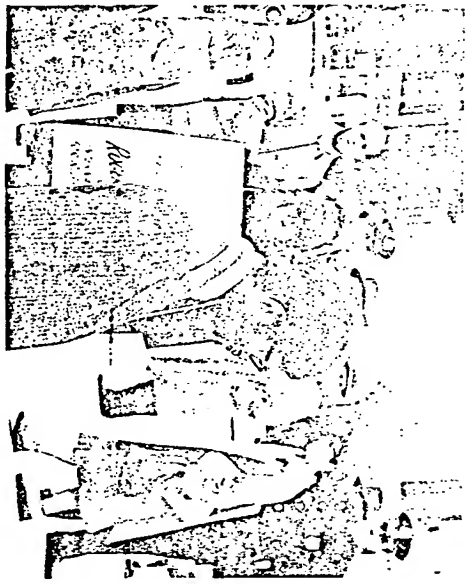
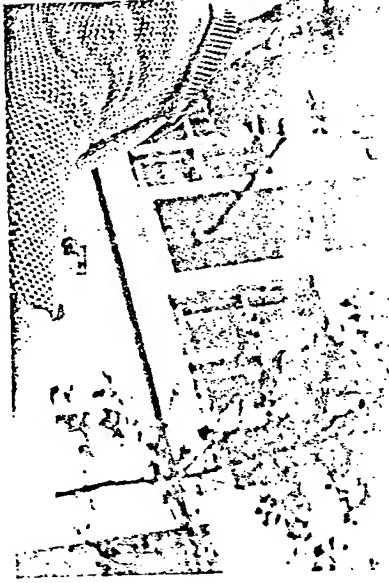


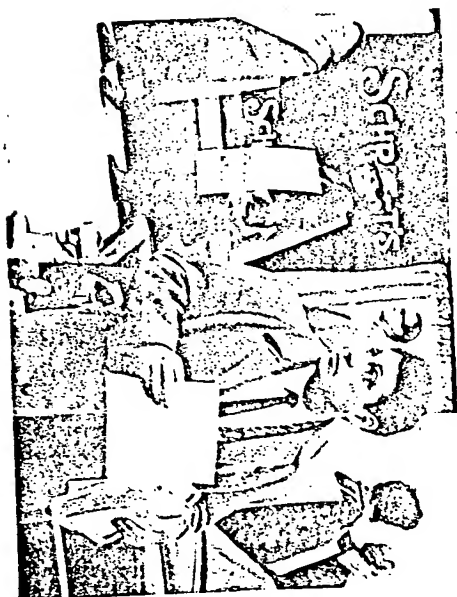
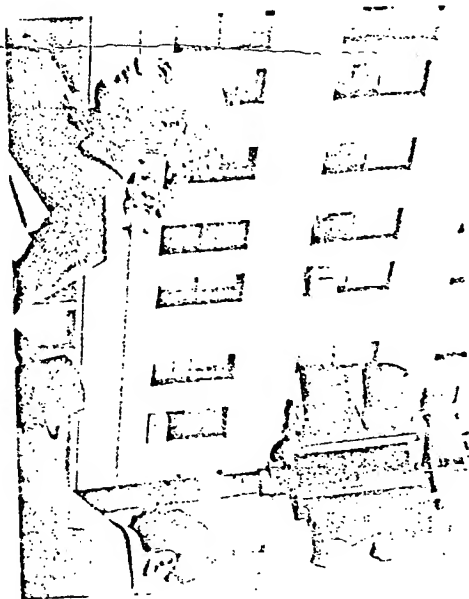
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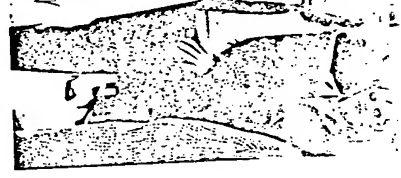
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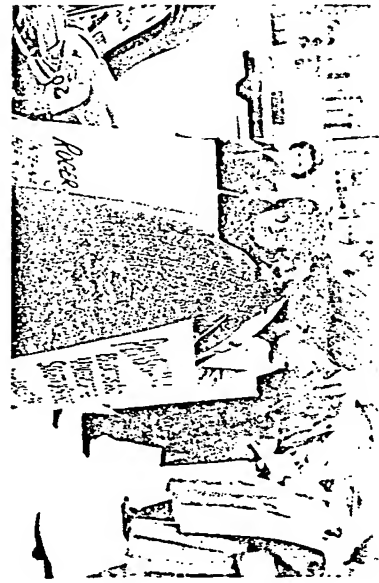


THIS CASE
DEMONSTRATES
A PECULIARLY
TRUSTED IDEA
OF JUSTICE
A WOMAN

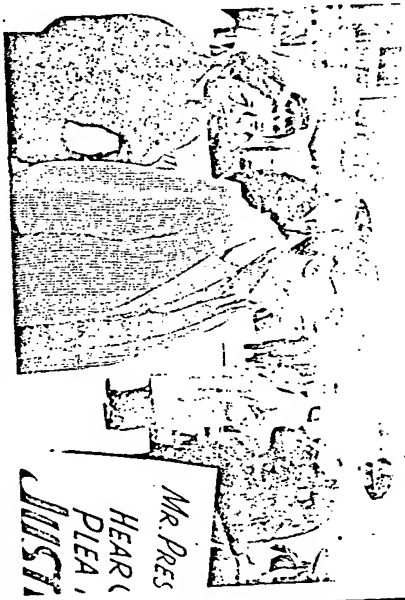
A QUESTION:
MR. PRESIDENT:
WILL YOU
REPEAL THE
ED ACT



THIS CASE
DEMONSTRATES
A PECULIARLY
TRUSTED IDEA



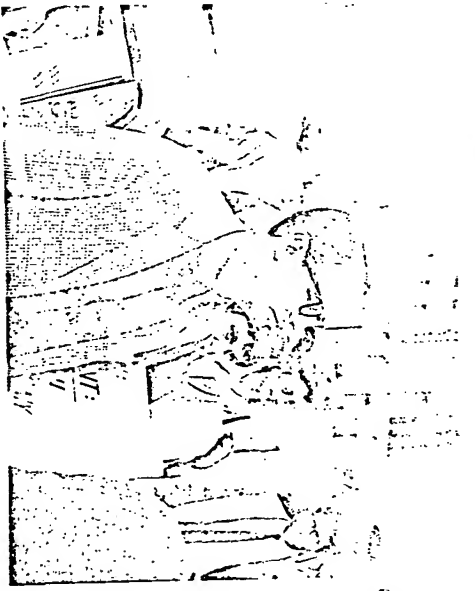
ONLY ONE
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ONLY ONE WITNESS... A CONFESSED A THIRDER

CONVICTED OF SORELLS INNOCENCE
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OF



NO VENGEANCE MR. PRESIDENT, BUT JUSTICE FOR MY CON

AM PRESIDENT: WITH HONOR YOU FREED
IN VANCEW
MORTON
OBEL
Mr. President
HEAR OUR
PLEA FOR
JIM.

A black and white photograph of a man, Morton Sobell, standing in front of a large banner. The banner contains the text: "I AM OPPOSED TO CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT OF MORTON SOBELL" and "Docco Baldwin". The man is wearing a suit and tie, and has a serious expression. The banner is held up by several people, and the background is dark and indistinct.

CONVICTS "NOT INNOCENCE"

PHILOSTRAND WIRE

PHILOSTRAND WIRE

From The
REVEREND PETER MCCORMACK
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Former Protestant Chaplain at Alcatraz

Dear Friend:

During my period of service at Alcatraz, I came into close contact with all of the prisoners. I feel satisfied that I can evaluate human character quite accurately.

Through the years of my association at Alcatraz with Morton Sobell, I became more and more impressed with his innocence. This led me to make a studied investigation of his record at the prison as well as the trial record of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The more I studied, the more convinced I became of the man's innocence. I feel so keenly about this case, and to state it frankly, somewhat ashamed that the courts of our land could be so influenced by public opinion fed by the hysteria of the McCarthy era, that I have set out in an address under the title "ALCATRAZ WAS MY PARKET" my evaluation of the man and the injustice perpetrated upon him by detaining him still in Atlanta penitentiary.

He is a man of fine intellect, of noble character, healthy-minded, a loyal American, a devoted husband and father, a noble son of humble but noble family. Yet the record still shows that here is a man, falsely accused, cruelly treated, sentenced on the flimsy testimony of a self-confessed perjurer and still suffering within prison walls.

The cry for justice has sounded many times through the centuries from the time of Amos the Prophet down to the present. To me no cry has had such merit to it as the cry for justice for Morton Sobell. I am satisfied if the Clergy of this land, whose mission it is to "seek justice and judgment," would acquaint themselves with this case, the relentless pressure of that segment of public opinion would compel our courts to re-open the case, freeing it from perjury, politics and prejudice, and in the light of honor and truth restore Morton Sobell to his rightful place as an American citizen, a man vindicated by the weight of public opinion and the justice and honor that we are entitled to expect to emanate from the courts of our land.

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Chicago, Illinois

Paul Lehmann
Dr. Paul Lehmann
Harvard Divinity School
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Roland H. Bainton
Professor Roland H. Bainton
Yale Divinity School
New Haven, Connecticut

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Peter McCormack

Rev. Peter McCormack

For further information,
Committee to Secure Justice
for MORTON SOBELL
940 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.
AL 4-9983

An Appeal to President Kennedy

Morton Sobell's appeal for freedom is now
before our new President, John F. Kennedy.

There is every hope that the President, in
keeping with his Administration's policy of
thoroughly reviewing matters important to
our country, will act to free Morton Sobell.

Your letter to the President urging freedom
for Morton Sobell, or an inquiry into the
facts, will be of the utmost importance. It
will let him know of your support for
positive action that he decides to take.

Please write your letter today to:

**PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Committee to Secure Justice
For Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

- ☐ I have written to President Kennedy on the
Sobell case.
- ☐ Please send me more information on the case.
Enclosed find a contribution of \$..... to
carry on the work in Morton Sobell's behalf.

Name

Address

City and State

The Case of Morton Sobell!

A Sermon by
RABBI PHILIP HOROWITZ
Congregation Brith Emeth
Cleveland, Ohio

1204

Sabbath Evening Service

December 23, 1960

Tonight we speak of the case against Morton Sobell. I believe that this case will take its place in the history of these United States of America as one of the greatest miscarriages of justice that has ever occurred in our legal system, ranking with the Sacco-Vanzetti and the Scottsboro cases. My interest in this matter stems back almost to the time of its inception in 1950. This was a time of great fear and great hysteria. I ought to remind you that in the autumn of 1949 we learned that the Russians could make the atomic bomb. In the winter which followed we believed, amid much hysterical discussion, excitement and fear, that Russia had sufficient information to create the hydrogen bomb. This was a time which followed closely upon the disclosures of espionage on the part of Klaus Fuchs, a British National, of high reputation and standing in the world of physics, who had delivered information to the Russians for purposes of manufacturing such a bomb. This was a time when McCarthyism was rearing its ugly head in these United States of America and when all sorts of organizations were accused, some correctly and some otherwise, of being Communist front organizations. This was a time when loyalty purges were beginning to take

place, when great fears were expressed for the safety of individuals who were in the government service.

It was at such a time when Morton Sobell was indicted—in October of 1950, together with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—for conspiring to commit espionage. It was charged that they had transmitted information relating to the defense of the United States to a foreign power—the Soviet Union. The trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Morton Sobell took place in March of 1951. All of them were convicted. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death and were subsequently executed, and Morton Sobell was sentenced to thirty years in prison. Until 1958 he served his sentence at Alcatraz, and since then he has been serving in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta. Please remember that on February the 9th of 1950, the late Senator McCarthy made his first speech at Wheeling, W. Va., holding in his hand the list of 205 alleged members of the Communist party serving in the Federal Government. While the trial began on March 6th of 1951, it is good to remember that on March the 8th of 1951, the Committee on Un-American Activities opened its famous hearing on Hollywood and the Motion Picture Industry. This was hardly a time for calm reflection or considered judgment. It was a time of fear-ridden panic, of chaotic and intemperate action. I think most of us have become very ashamed of the many things we did during that time. We have become very ashamed of what we had permitted others to do at that time.

About two and one-half years ago, a Unitarian minister traveling from Washington to California, stopped off in Cleveland, Ohio. Rev. Gaede came to see me at the Fairmount Temple in an attempt to enlist the interest of local rabbis and ministers in this case. A national committee had formed to

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.

Sobell Victim of His Times, Rabbi Holds

Morton Sobell, convicted in 1951 of conspiracy to pass atomic secrets to Russia, was a victim of what seems to be the vicious form of anti-Semitism compounded by Jews, Rabbi Philip Horowitz said last night in his sermon.

The rabbi, who has studied the Sobell case for 2 1/2 years and who last month presented petitions to the government asking clemency or a new trial for Sobell, told his Beth Emeth congregation:

"I can't

secure justice for Morton Sobell. Some of the great luminaries who lent their names and their efforts to this enterprise were Reinhold Niebuhr, the famous theologian, Malcolm Sharp, Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, Bertrand Russell, Martin Buber of Israel, Prof. Thomas Emerson of the Yale University Law School, Dr. Horace Kallen, Research Professor of Philosophy at the New School for Social Research, Dr. Paul Lehmann, distinguished theologian of the Harvard Divinity School, Dr. Gardner Murphy of the famed Menninger Foundation at Topeka, Kansas, and many, many others too numerous to mention.

I was sufficiently interested by what Dr. Gaede had to say that I called upon several colleagues in the Reform Rabbinate here in

Cleveland. All of them responded most generously and enthusiastically. Please understand that at that time I was far from convinced of Sobell's innocence. The only basis upon which I considered my intervention in this matter was on the question of mercy and clemency. But though I assumed Sobell's guilt, I was perfectly willing to go ahead with the assumption that such a case warranted a review by some presidential board with the end in mind of a possible pardon. I do not vindicate myself by this statement. I refer to this story as an odyssey of one man's conscience. I suspect it was typical, and it is typical of many people in the United States. Most of us had only some vague knowledge. We might remember the petitions which were issued at the time preceding the Rosenberg executions asking for clemency. We had some vague idea about Morton Sobell being involved in some kind of atomic espionage. Many of us were convinced and are convinced that it's too hot a potato to handle and so we sat on the sidelines.

Last March or April I saw Rev. Gaede again. At that time I mentioned to him my hope to bring this matter before the forthcoming Convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, that is the national organization of Reform rabbis. In all fairness to such a presentation I thought that I ought to prepare myself in some detail with the matters which I was about to present. I therefore acquired and read the 8 volumes of the Court Record on the matter of Morton Sobell, pamphlet material relating to it, and two books, one by John Wexley entitled: "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," running to some 670 pages, the other, far more instructive, by Prof. Malcolm Sharp, with an introduction by Harold C. Urey, the distinguished nuclear physicist, entitled: "Was Justice Done? The Rosenberg-Sobell Case." Suffice it to say that I was gradually convinced that the

very least that could be done at such a point would be for the leading rabbinical organization in the world to request the passage of a resolution pleading for a presidential hearing and review of this case. I am proud to be associated with the Central Conference of American Rabbis and its resolution of June, 1960, passed in Detroit, requesting such a review of the Sobell Case.

Here are some of the very serious objections that helped me form my conviction. I should like to share with you the terrible qualms of conscience which have plagued me these last months. All of what I have to say to you is the distillation of information which I have read, particularly in the eight volumes of the Court Record. While I am not by training a lawyer, may I remind you that this was the court record put before a jury whose function it was to judge the credibility of what had been admitted before it.

1) It came as a shock to me to discover that Morton Sobell was never implicated by anyone with atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted.

2) The United States Supreme Court has never reviewed the case nor passed upon the merits of the trial.

3) Judge Jerome Frank of the United States Court of Appeals stated that Morton Sobell should have had a new trial because his case should have been separated from the atomic espionage conspiracy accusations against the Rosenbergs.

4) Only one witness gave any testimony connecting Morton Sobell with the conspiracy to commit espionage and this witness, Max Elitcher, a self-confessed perjurer, tainted, admitted on the stand that the FBI knew about his perjury; that he was testifying in hopes that he would not be prosecuted. By the way, he never was. Besides which, his

was accomplice testimony, always believed to be weak and suspect, and according to Jewish jurisprudence, never admissible in a properly constituted court of law.

It is also true that there are many states in the Union that will not admit accomplice testimony. However, it is important to keep in mind that in Federal cases accomplice testimony is permissible provided that the presiding judge properly instructs the jury as to the weakness of such testimony. This witness's testimony that of Max Elitcher, was uncorroborated, and replete with contradictions, inconsistencies, and implausibilities.

5) There were no specific overt acts listed against Sobell in the indictment. The complaint on which he was arrested listed five dates on which "Morton Sobell had conversation with Julius Rosenberg."

6) The prosecution never claimed at the trial that Sobell gave or received any classified information.

7) The Appeals court at one point alluded to the "wholly reprehensible" conduct of the prosecution and indicated that a new trial would have been justified had the defense objected in time.

And underlying all of these preceding points I must remind you of the hysteria of that time which was so burdensome upon Morton Sobell and his attorneys. I was shocked in reading the record to discover that the attorneys could not learn what Morton Sobell was accused of doing in order to prepare a defense. At the trial itself, the attorneys, faced with the choice of putting Sobell on the stand in an inflamed atmosphere or resting on his plea of innocence according to Constitutional guarantees preferred the latter and so Sobell did not take the stand. To this day that infamous McCarthy aide, Roy Cohn, a member of the prosecution team, holds that not taking the stand indicated Sobell's guilt. What a terrible commentary on

the right of an individual to use a Constitutional guarantee. What a terrible commentary on the misinterpretation of such rightful exercises in moments of extreme tension. Even if his guilt is assumed, the sentence against Morton Sobell, the thirty year sentence is far out of proportion. Klaus Fuchs, a self-confessed spy was sentenced to fourteen years, of which he served only nine, and is free today. Allan Nunn May was sentenced to ten years of which he served only six years and eight months. Both of these were convicted under British law. David Greenglass, another self-confessed conspirator who testified against his sister and brother-in-law, was convicted to fifteen years, served a little over nine and was just recently set free. But Morton Sobell continues to serve. Even persons accused of treason in war time, acting on behalf of enemy powers, have been accorded far less severe sentences. Might I remind you that at the time of some of these acts of conspiracy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an ally on the side of these United States in a war against Nazism. The judge, Irving Kaufman, based his hard sentence on the premise that Russia had been able to obtain the atomic bomb because of this kind of espionage. No reputable scientist today, even conceding the help which this espionage may have given, will accept the truth of this statement. They claim it is a distortion and a harmful illusion that prevented our country from having a true picture of Russia's scientific capabilities. Besides, Morton Sobell was not even accused of atomic espionage. He was only victimized by the attitudes of the time. And though today the atmosphere has changed, he remains a prisoner of that infamous epoch of American McCarthyism. All the law journals which have studied this case have indicated that Sobell did not receive justice. No law review has yet held that Sobell's sentence was a proper one.

One of the side occurrences connected with

this case was the manner in which Morton Sobell and his family were abducted when he went to Mexico to live in an apartment under his own name arranging for diaper service and milk service for his infant child, under his his own name. The Mexican Secret Service police, in plain clothes, entered the apartment one night, seized Sobell, took him out to a car, beat him into unconsciousness and drove him to the border of the United States and there turned him over to the agents of our government who were ready and waiting for him. It became abundantly clear that the abduction was instigated and arranged by the FBI. Although they have had an opportunity to deny this, they have not done so. The action is as illegal as it was outrageous, the behavior of a police state unworthy of the government of our United States. This was an action which was highly prejudicial to the trial of Morton Sobell because it precluded the possibility of his returning voluntarily. When it was presented to jury, it was dramatized as an indication that Morton Sobell had a guilty conscience and was attempting to flee. Subsequent events have completely disproven this premise.

The entire case against Morton Sobell rested upon Max Elitcher's testimony. The one overt action to which he testified was that one night, when he drove in with his wife and child from Washington to the home of Morton Sobell, he believed that he was followed by agents of the FBI. And when he related such information to Sobell, Morton took what Elitcher believed to be a 35 mm film can, and together they drove the ten miles from Flushing, L.I. to Knickerbocker Village in the city of New York to deliver this can to Julius Rosenberg, apparently oblivious of any possibility that the FBI might be following. By the way, the contents of this can were never disclosed, nor was there

any testimony to prove that there was anything in such a can, indeed that such a can existed.

This then, dear friends, is the case against Morton Sobell.

The reason for his conviction, a self-confessed ex-Communist perjurer, self-confessed liar, and betrayer. For myself, I do not trust Communists, and I do not trust any ex-Communists, who in the excess of the pious wish to cleanse themselves of their previous sins, are perfectly willing to throw back-bats and accusations hither and skelter, in the hope of finding salvation for themselves.

I believe that Morton Sobell was a victim of a vicious form of self-hatred, of negative anti-Semitism. Irving Kaufman the judge, was a Jew; Irving Soyopol, the prosecutor, was a Jew; Roy Cohn, the assistant to the prosecutor, was a Jew and I suspect all of the reactions stem from the fact that they wanted to prove to the world around them that they would take care of this Jew who was a source of embarrassment to them.

I believe that this case has proven to be of great embarrassment to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to others of our government agencies, because Morton Sobell would not testify against Julius Rosenberg as they would have wished him to testify. This, then, was the form of his punishment, to languish in jail and to feel the full effect of those who refused to cooperate with a government agency.

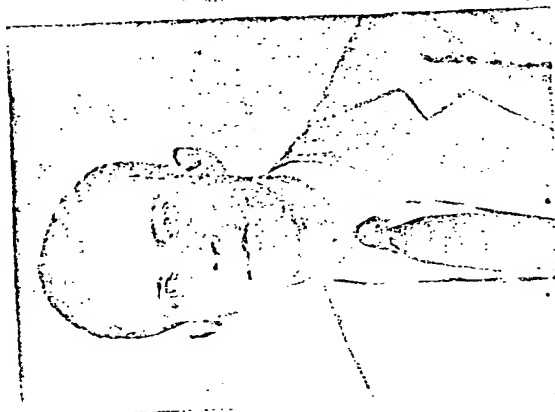
I wonder if the reason for the recent disclosure of the arrest of Dr. Soblen of New York, and radio and newspaper announcements of his relationship to a brother who is in the penitentiary, was an attempt to confuse the American public about Morton Sobell, whose appeals were being conducted in Washington. The Dr. Soblen, who was arrested is no relation whatever to Morton Sobell.

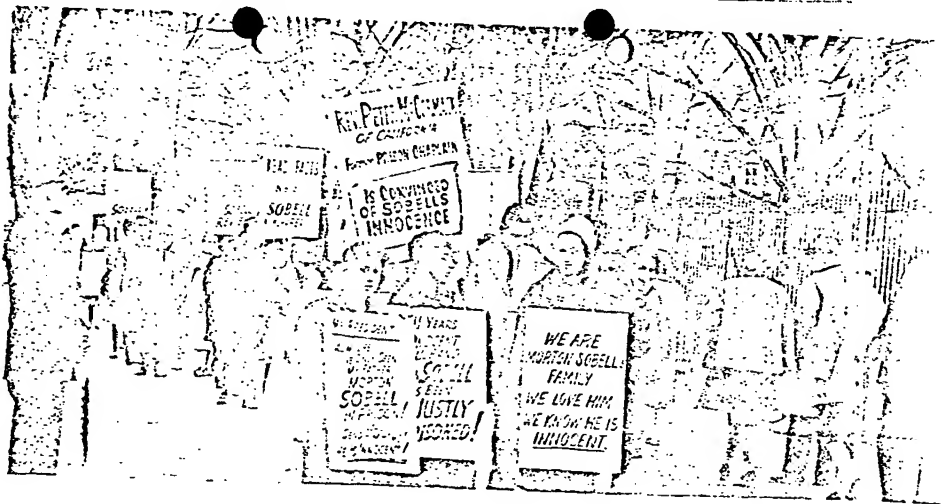
nor is Jack Soble who is presently a convicted spy, any relation to Morton Sobell.

I believe with all my heart that this is an opportunity before this great democratic country, following its Judaeo-Christian ethic, to right a great wrong, and I appeal to each and everyone of you, to write your letter to your Senators, and particularly to the President, to correct what has been a great miscarriage of what is right.

"Let Justice rise up as the waters, and Mercy like a mighty stream!"

A M E N





The White House, Washington, D. C., November 26

PUT YOURSELF IN THIS PICTURE ⁶⁷⁰ For Morton Sobell — For Our Country's Honor

NEXT BIG ACTION

IT'S "AROUND-THE-CLOCK" FOR JUSTICE
AT THE WHITE HOUSE
AN ALL-DAY, ALL-NIGHT VIGIL
THROUGH ALTERNATING SHIFTS
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16 - 17

The spirit of our new direct action program is catching on.

In the space of a few weeks millions have been reached.... There was coast to coast newspaper and radio coverage of the dramatic encounter the Sobell family and a public picket line had with Attorney General Robert Kennedy in New York. "Free my father," pleaded Mark Sobell, and his words were heard across the land.... There was national TV, picture and written press reports of the Sobell family petitioning the President on Thanksgiving Day in Hyannis Port.

The public has begun to increase direct action.... In New York a crowd gathered in the rain to petition the United Nations for intervention.... In Washington people from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the District of Columbia walked before the White House on Sunday, November 26.

We're going back to the White House.... This time we will stress that the fight for justice never stops -- with a round-the-clock vigil at the White House SATURDAY and SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16 - 17.... Walking in shifts, we'll begin at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday and go straight through the night and the following day until 5 p.m. We're arranging transportation both days.... housing for those staying overnight. We're planning shifts, so that everyone can make a contribution.

Will you help us multiply for justice? We need you. Give us your hand. Walk with us

-----Tear off and return coupon in the green envelope-----

SOBELL COMMITTEE, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. AL 4-9983

Chartered bus service: Special buses will leave New York for Washington on Saturday morning, Dec. 16th and Sunday morning, Dec. 17th, returning to New York Sunday evening, at \$10 round trip.

Please reserve _____ place(s) on bus ☐ Saturday a.m. ☐ Sunday a.m.

Housing: I will require housing for _____ persons for Saturday night.

- ☐ Please arrange free housing.
☐ Please reserve hotel room at \$_____ maximum cost daily per person. (For most reasonable rates, \$5-\$6, reserve early.)

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City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Enclosed find \$ _____



New York 10, N. Y.

940 Broadway

Room D

SOBELL COMMITTEE

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New York, N. Y.

A Day Of My Life

1209

I OFFER

A Day Of My Life

for MORTON SOBELL
for MY COUNTRY'S HONOR

My conscience will not rest while my government continues an injustice. I am not completely free while Morton Sobell remains a prisoner.

My helping hand is joined in the new direct action appeal.

- ☐ I OFFER A DAY OF MY LIFE TO WALK BEFORE THE WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON
☐ NOVEMBER 26 ☐ DECEMBER 17
- ☐ I WISH TO JOIN THE SOBELL WALK IN MY OWN CITY. PLEASE CALL ON ME.
- ☐ I OFFER A DAY OF MY LIFE FOR MAILING AND DISTRIBUTING MATERIAL ON THE CASE.
- ☐ SEND ME _____ COPIES OF THE NEW SOBELL NEWSPAPER.
- ☐ I CONTRIBUTE \$ _____ FROM MY DAY'S PAY.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

Return Pledge and Contribution in this postage-free envelope to

SOBELL COMMITTEE

940 Broadway • New York 10, N. Y. • AL 4-9983

61



b7d

From The
REVEREND PETER MCCORMACK
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Former Protestant Chaplain at Alcatraz

Dear Friend:

During my period of service at Alcatraz, I came into close contact with all of the prisoners. I feel satisfied that I can evaluate human character quite accurately.

Through the years of my association at Alcatraz with Morton Sobell, I became more and more impressed with his innocence. This led me to make a studied investigation of his record at the prison as well as the trial record of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The more I studied, the more convinced I became of the man's innocence. I feel so keenly about this case, and to state it frankly, somewhat ashamed that the courts of our land could be so influenced by public opinion fed by the hysteria of the McCarthy era, that I have set out in an address under the title "ALCATRAZ WAS MY PARISH" my evaluation of the man and the injustice perpetrated upon him by detaining him still in Atlanta penitentiary.

He is a man of fine intellect, of noble character, healthy-minded, a loyal American, a devoted husband and father, a noble son of humble but noble family. Yet the record still shows that here is a man, falsely accused, cruelly treated, sentenced on the flimsy testimony of a self-confessed perjurer and still suffering within prison walls.

The cry for justice has sounded many times through the centuries from the time of Amos the Prophet down to the present. To me no cry has had such merit to it as the cry for justice for Morton Sobell. I am satisfied if the Clergy of this land, whose mission it is to "seek justice and judgment," would acquaint themselves with this case, the relentless pressure of that segment of public opinion would compel our courts to re-open the case, freeing it from perjury, politics and prejudice, and in the light of honor and truth restore Morton Sobell to his rightful place as an American citizen, a man vindicated by the weight of public opinion and the justice and honor that we are entitled to expect to emanate from the courts of our land.

Please read this testimony to Morton Sobell from his chaplain at Alcatraz. We must match his courage with our courage until justice is granted. Will you join with the hundreds of clergymen from various parts of the country who have signed the enclosed appeal?

Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
Friendship Baptist Church
New York, New York

Jacob J. Weinstein
Rabbi K AM Temple
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
930 East 50th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Paul Lehmann
Dr. Paul Lehmann
Harvard Divinity School
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Roland H. Bainton
Professor Roland H. Bainton
Yale Divinity School
New Haven, Connecticut

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Peter McCormack

Rev. Peter McCormack

For further information:
Committee to Secure Justice
for MORTON SOBELL
540 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.
AL 4-9983

"We are sure that when you have looked at this case and know that all our family was brutally kidnapped while we were on a vacation in Mexico, that our father was beaten on the head with a gun, that he was told to confess to a crime which he had not committed, and then sent to Alcatraz because he refused to testify untruthfully against the Rosenbergs, you will feel that something must be done to free him. Only one witness was found to testify against him, and he was an admitted perjurer. But even he never said that Morton Sobell had given or received any kind of classified material. Our father has always said that he is innocent, and we know that that is the truth."

Mrs. Morton Sobell, wife of the imprisoned American, and Rose Sobell, his mother, will participate in the picket line of New Yorkers concerned with the case.

There will be another public picket line at the White House on Sunday, Nov.26, as part of a new direct action program to urge that the Administration of President Kennedy act immediately to free Sobell, now imprisoned in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. More demonstrations are planned in cities across the country.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has published a new four-page newspaper for national distribution calling for persons to "give a day of your life" to help obtain Sobell's freedom.

####

Copy of Appeal Children of Morton Sobell will Submit
To Human Rights Division of United Nations on Thursday, Nov.16,1961.

Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director
Division of Human Rights in Economic
and Social Affairs
The United Nations
New York

Dear Mr. Humphrey:

We are the children of Morton Sobell who has been in prison for more than eleven years. We most sincerely request the Human Rights Division of the United Nations to help free our innocent father. Morton Sobell has become the symbol of the concern for justice of eminent leaders throughout the world. Lord Bertrand Russell, Martin Buber, Pablo Casals, Jean Paul Sartre, Reinhold Niebuhr, Harold C. Urey, Linus Pauling, Martin Luther King, Jr. and thousands of others have asked for freedom for our father. A Petition for Executive Clemency, a copy of which is enclosed, has been submitted to President Kennedy. However, he has not acted.

We are sure that when you have looked at this case and know that all our family was brutally kidnapped while we were on a vacation in Mexico, that our father was beaten on the head with a gun, that he was told to confess to a crime which he had not committed, and then sent to Alcatraz because he refused to testify untruthfully against the Rosenbergs, you will feel that something must be done to free him. Only one witness was found to testify against him, and he was an admitted perjurer. But even he never said that Morton Sobell had given or received any kind of classified material. Our father has always said that he is innocent, and we know that that is the truth.

We ask that you give immediate attention to our problem. Since you are part of a world organization, we hope that you will ask our President to free our father, Morton Sobell, right away. We are sure that your recommendation, coming from the Human Rights Division of the United Nations, would convince him to act favorably. Please arrange an appointment for us at your convenience. The world will benefit when our family is re-united.

Very sincerely yours,

s/Mark Sobell s/Sydney Sobell

the CASE of

MORTON SOBELL

Morton Sobell was convicted of espionage along with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg ten years ago. He is now serving a thirty year sentence.

SPEAKER:

Mrs. Helen Sobell

Wife of Morton Sobell

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

THURSDAY DEC. 14, 12:15 P.M.
ROOM 101 DOWNER

sponsored by:

E.V. DEBS CLUB

please do not litter the campus. CCNY - main/day.

register

1214



The White House, Washington, D. C., November 26,

PUT YOURSELF IN THIS PICTURE

For Morton Sobell — For Our Country's Honor



IT'S "AROUND-THE-CLOCK" FOR JUSTICE
AT THE WHITE HOUSE
AN ALL-DAY, ALL-NIGHT VIGIL
THROUGH ALTERNATING SHIFTS
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16 - 17

The spirit of our new direct action program is catching on.

In the space of a few weeks millions have been reached. . . . There was coast to coast newspaper and radio coverage of the dramatic encounter the Sobell family and a public picket line had with Attorney General Robert Kennedy in New York. "Free my father," pleaded Mark Sobell, and his words were heard across the land. . . . There was national TV, picture and written press reports of the Sobell family petitioning the President on Thanksgiving Day in Hyannis Port.

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Please reserve _____ place(s) on bus ☐ Saturday a. m. ☐ Sunday a. m.

Housing: I will require housing for _____ persons for Saturday night.

☐ Please arrange free housing.

☐ Please reserve hotel room at \$ _____ maximum cost daily per person. (For most reasonable rates, \$5-\$6, reserve early.)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Enclosed find \$ _____

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

540 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Ag. 4-5523

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

December 8, 1961

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Sidney Silverman, M.P.
Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Prof. Francis D. Wernick

Dear Friend:

Won't you take a moment from your busy schedule to once more renew your appeal to President Kennedy to grant a Christmas Amnesty to my husband, Morton Sobell. The need is more urgent than ever before in this 12th year of his imprisonment.

I thank you for all that you are doing.

Best wishes in this Holiday Season.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

Committee to Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

945 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9782

Dec. 1961

A Plea to Editors Throughout the United States

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

Dear Sir:

We urgently appeal to you for help.

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Sidney Silverman, M.P.
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Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jacob J. Weintraub
Prof. Francis L. Wernick

The enclosed newspaper tells the nightmare story of our family's 11-year effort to obtain Morton Sobell's freedom. He is innocent. He was condemned to 30 years on the word of an admitted perjurer in the charged atmosphere of the Rosenberg trial.

Thousands in our country have spoken out against the conviction and fantastic 30-year sentence on evidence that is incredible and flimsy even if believed. To many, the case has become a symbol of whether our nation is overcoming the excesses of the McCarthy era. Eminent persons abroad have added their voices.

We have hopes that President Kennedy will act, but he has not yet done so. The Justice Department of the new Administration does not defend the trial and sentence, but cites a procedural reason for doing nothing until the time Morton is eligible for parole. On a technicality, some 487 days have been taken away from credited time. Thus, although Morton is in his 12th year of imprisonment--already more than one third of his sentence--the eligibility date is delayed until Aug. 4, 1962.

Please read our story. Read what persons who have studied the case say about it. Write the news of what we are doing. Publish an editorial recommending clemency, as many have already done.

We beg you not to close your eyes to the fact that injustices sometimes do occur in our land. They have happened before in times of stress, hurting our national image as well as the individuals concerned. Ours is such an injustice that cries out to be ended.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell

Mark Sobell
Mark Sobell, 12, son

Rose Sobell

Rose Sobell,

Sydney Sobell
Sydney Sobell, 22,
stepdaughter

VOL. CVI -- NO. 52
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1961

The Sobell Case

Morton Sobell is a little-known prisoner, jailed more than ten years ago on a "conspiracy to commit espionage." Sobell, whose case was entangled with that of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, had consistently proclaimed his innocence.

The case against Sobell is so vague and tenuous as to have caused Nobel Prize winning scientist Harold Urey to comment after reading the trial transcript: "I do not know what it is that Sobell is supposed to have done."

In fact, the charge against Sobell was that he had solicited information, and had on one occasion taken something that looked like a can of film to Julius Rosenberg. No specific item of information supposed to have been secured by him or transmitted by him to anyone else is specified in the record.

The principal trial witness was Max Elitcher, Sobell's friend, whose reliability has come under question. Elitcher, Sobell's

supporters point out, admitted he had perjured himself in other testimony and cooperated with the prosecution. By testifying against Sobell, he also involved himself as an accomplice, but he was never prosecuted. Sobell was sentenced by Judge Irving Kaufman to thirty years in jail, with a recommendation of no parole.

Sobell's conviction came in 1951, in the midst of the Korean War and a period of national hysteria. The emotions aroused at the time of conviction make us question the reasonableness of both the conviction and the sentence.

In a recent clemency appeal Reinhold Niebuhr, Norman Thomas, Harold Urey, and other renowned Americans, wrote:

As Americans we are fully aware of the threat of communism to our freedom and way of life. Any attack on that freedom without or within must be resisted. Nevertheless, one of the factors which

makes that freedom so precious is the capacity to practice a disciplined and humane administration of justice precisely in those cases where emotions are aroused which make it difficult to remain objective about the merits of a specific case. We believe a commutation of the Sobell sentence would demonstrate our national faith in that freedom.

Considering the national hysteria prevalent at the time of the conviction, the dubious evidence, the failure of the prosecution to provide a specific charge, and the harshness of the sentence, we believe that the Sobell case merits an immediate review by the Department of Justice and the courts.

Until such a review has been completed, and clemency considered, a case which has been compared to that of Sacco and Vanzetti should remain heavy on the conscience of the nation.

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL
COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-107111

BULKY
VOLUME NO. EXHIBITS

SERIALS 1B1234

TO
1B1341

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B1234	Notes on Shell case	✓		
1B1235	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1236	Letter	✓		
1B1237	L.H.	✓		
1B1238	Exempt	-	✓ b7D	
1B1239	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1240	Invitation	✓		
1B1241	RSVP card	✓		
1B1242	RSVP envelope	✓		
1B1243	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1244	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1245	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1246	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1247	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1248	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1249	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1250	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1251	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1252	Circular	✓		
1B1253	Circular	✓		
1B1254	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1255	Parallel	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B 1256	Reprint	✓		
1B 1257	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B 1258	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B 1259	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B 1260	Court decision	✓		
1B 1261	Reprint	✓		
1B 1262	Photos	✓		
1B 1263	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B 1264	Letter	✓		
1B 1265	Post card	✓		
1B 1266	Envelope	✓		
1B 1267	Exempt		✓	
1B 1268	Exempt		✓	
1B 1269	Exempt		✓	
1B 1270	Post Card	✓		
1B 1271	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B 1272	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B 1273	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B 1274	Press Release	✓		
1B 1275	Post Card	✓		
1B 1276	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B 1277	Brochure	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B1278	Exempt		✓	
1B1279	Exempt		✓	
1B1280	Exempt		✓	
1B1281	Exempt		✓	
1B1282	Exempt		✓	
1B1283	Exempt		✓	
1B1284	Exempt		✓	
1B1285	Exempt		✓	
1B1286	Exempt		✓	
1B1287	Exempt		✓	
1B1288	Circular	✓		
1B1289	Brochure	✓		
1B1290	Exempt		✓	
1B1291	Exempt		✓	
1B1292	Exempt	✓	✓	
1B1293	Approved	✓		VOLUMINOUS COURT DOCUMENT
1B1294	Exempt		✓	
1B1295	Exempt		✓	
1B1296	Exempt		✓	
1B1297	News Report	✓		
1B1298	Brochure	✓		
1B1299	Press Release	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B1300	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1301	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1302	Press Release	✓		
1B1303	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1304	Exempt	-	✓ b7D	
1B1305	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1306	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1307	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1308	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1309	Reprint	✓		
1B1310	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1311	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1312	Letter	✓		
1B1313	Envelope	✓		
1B1314	Imitation	✓		
1B1315	Reprint	✓		
1B1316	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1317	Photos	✓		
1B1318	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1319	Letter	✓		
1B1320	Brochure	✓		
1B1321	Part Card	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B1322	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1323	Exempt (not listed on FD-192)		✓ b7D	
1B1323	Letter	✓		
1B1324	Brochure	✓		
1B1325	Letter	✓		
1B1326	Exempt		✓ b1	
1B1327	Exempt		✓ b1	
1B1328	Press Release	✓		
1B1329	Exempt		✓ b1	
1B1330	Exempt		✓ b1	
1B1331	Exempt		✓ b1	
1B1332	Exempt		✓ b1	
1B1333	Reprint	✓		
1B1334	Circular	✓		
1B1335	Exempt		✓ b7D	
1B1336	Circular	✓		
1B1337	Exempt		✓ b1	
1B1338	Exempt		✓ b1	
1B1339	Press Release	✓		
1B1340	Reel of Recording Tape			✓
1B1341	Circular	✓		

Date 2/21/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile	100-387835	Field Division	NEW YORK
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Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	SEE BELOW

1234. ^{b7D} [redacted] 1 photostat to "Guide to the Case of MORTON SOBELL" by ^{b7C}
^{b7D} PROF. MALCOLM P. SHARP. Rec'd [redacted] by SA [redacted]
1235. ^{b7D} [redacted]
1236. ^{b7D} [redacted] Mimeo letter from HELEN SOBELL calling for freedom of her ^{b7D}
husband. [redacted] Rec'd [redacted] by
^{b7D} SA [redacted] ^{b7C}
1237. ^{b7D} [redacted] Mimeo letter from TED JACOBS announcing that MORTON SOBELL
Case will be argued in U.S. Dist. Court, NYC on 2/14/62.
^{b7D} [redacted] Rec'd [redacted] by
^{b7C} SA [redacted]
1238. [redacted] ^{b7D}
1239. [redacted]
NOTE: [redacted] ^{b7D}
1240. ^{b7D} [redacted] Invitation to Breakfast at Hotel Belmont-Plaza, N.Y.C. on ^{b7D}
4/7/62 sponsored by CSJMS.
1241. ^{b7D} [redacted] RSVP Card. ^{b7D}
1242. ^{b7D} [redacted] RSVP Envelope. ^{b7D}
NOTE: [redacted] ^{b7D}
1243. [redacted] ^{b7D}
1244. [redacted] ^{b7D}
1245. [redacted] ^{b7D}
1246. [redacted] ^{b7D}

Field File # 100-107111-1B201
#41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 21 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence

Date 3/29/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

100-387835

Field Division

NEW YORK

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

Date Property Acquired

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

VAULT

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1247.

1248.

1249.

NOTE:

1250.

1251.

1252. 4/13/62. Circular issued by CSJMS announcing 4/7/62 breakfast at Hotel Belmont Plaza, NYC. Rec'd 4/9/62 by [REDACTED]

1253. 4/16/62. Folder of Sobell Committee re "Breakfast For Freedom", 4/7/62. Rec'd by SA [REDACTED] 4/9/62. Bs 47C

1254.

1255. Pamphlet of speech by Waldo Frank issued by CSJMS.

1256. Reprint of Milwaukee Journal article issued by CSJMS.

1257.

1258.

1259.

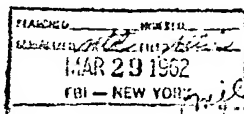
1260.

1261.

NOTE:

Opinion of Judge D.J. McGOVERN.
Reprint of "Jewish Post" issued by CSJMS.

Field File # 100-107111-1B202
#41



Date 6/1/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835 Field Division NEW YORK

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

VAULT

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1262. 6/1/62. 18 Unidentified photos of individuals representing the
CSJMS - photos secured by BSS on 4/7/62 at the Hotel Belmont
Plaza, NYC during the "Sobell Walk". Rec'd 5/23/62 by
SA [redacted] See Ser. 4959. pms b7C

1263. [redacted] b7D
1264. [redacted] Mimeo ltr soliciting funds & requesting petition to Pres.
Kennedy - Issued by CSJMS.
1265. [redacted] Card.re: 131264.
1266. [redacted] Business reply env. re 131264. b7D

NOTE: [redacted] b7D

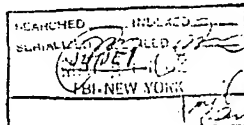
267. [redacted] b7D
268. [redacted] b7D
269. [redacted] b7D

270. 7/5/62. Folder "Morton Sobell Must be Free" issued by CSJMS
[redacted] b7D

1271. [redacted] b7D
1272. [redacted] b7D

Field File #

100-107111-1B203
#41



Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property (Required as Evidence)
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/6/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Field Division NEW YORK
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Title and Character of Case

**COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C**

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
--	---

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
---	--

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same **SEE BELOW**

1273. [REDACTED] **b7D**
b7D 1274. [REDACTED] Press release of CSJMS re suit with NYC & Tavern - on - the-
Green.
NOTE: **b7D** [REDACTED]
b7D 1275. [REDACTED] Post card (Blank) addressed to Pres. Kennedy re release **b7C**
of Sobell, issued by CSJMS. **b7D** by SA [REDACTED]
b7D 1276. [REDACTED]
b7D 1277. [REDACTED] Brochure in many languages re release of M. Sobell issued
by CSJMS. **b7D**
NOTE: **b7D** [REDACTED]
1278. [REDACTED] **b7D**
1279. [REDACTED] **b7D**
1280. [REDACTED] **b7D**
1281. [REDACTED] **b7D**

Field File #

**100-107111-1B204
#41**

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 6 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date 9/21/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Field Division NEW YORK
Title and Character of Case	

COMMITTED TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Acquiring Same SEE BELOW

1282. [REDACTED] b7D
1283. [REDACTED] b1
1284. [REDACTED] b7D
1285. [REDACTED] b1
1286. [REDACTED] b1
1287. [REDACTED] b1
1288. [REDACTED] b7D
1289. [REDACTED] b7D
- NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D
1290. [REDACTED] b7D
1291. [REDACTED] b7D
- NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D
1292. [REDACTED] b7D
1293. " Mimeo copy of appeal of Morton Sobell before US Court of Appeals 10/62 term. b7D
- NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D
1294. [REDACTED] b7D
1295. [REDACTED] b7D
1296. [REDACTED] b7D
- NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D
1297. [REDACTED] issued by [REDACTED] re 10/17/62 picket line at [REDACTED] bldg. b7D Rec'd by SA [REDACTED] b7C
1298. [REDACTED] re Sobell case, issued by CSJMS. b7D Rec'd by SA [REDACTED] b7C

Field File # 100-107111-12205 b7P

121

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 2 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

mtb

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-55)

Date 10/17/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile
100-387835

Field Division
NEW YORK

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

VAULT

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1299. 10/17/62. 10/3/62 CSJMS press release. Rec'd 10/9/62 by SA [redacted] b7C

1300. [redacted]
1301. [redacted]

NOTE: b7D

1302. 11/20/62. (mimeo) Press release dtd. 10/31/62 re Motion picture on Sobell cases. Rec'd [redacted] by SA [redacted] b7C

1303. [redacted] b7D

1304. [redacted] b7D

1305. [redacted] b7D

1306. [redacted] b7D

1307. [redacted] b7D

1308. [redacted] b7D

1309. b7D

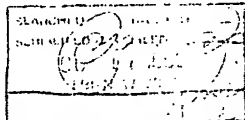
1310. [redacted] b7D

1311. [redacted] b7D

NOTE: [redacted] b7D

Field File #

100-107111-1B206
#41



Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Seized as Evidence
FD-152 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date

12/5/62

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Exhibit

100-387835

Field Division

NEW YORK

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL LB'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1312. 12/5/62. Mimeo ltr. re donations for reprints of film.
1313. " Business reply env. addressed to Mrs. Morton Sobell.
NOTE: " b7D
1314. " Invitation to Sobell for 12/3/62 Village South Theatre,
Sponsored by CSJMS. b7D
1315. " Reprinted page from 11/1/62 issue of Variety re "Can a
'Pleading Film' Free Sobell?" b7D
NOTE: " b7D, b7C
1316. " b7D
1317. 1/3/63. 2 complete sets of photographs. 20 pictures of various
individuals in the vicinity of the UN Hqtrs. on 10/17/62.
Rec'd 12/17/62 by SA " b7C
1318. " b7D
1319. 1/7/63. Single mailing ltr. appeal for funds.
1320. " Brochure on film, 2 p.
1321. " Post card to Pres. Kennedy.
1322. " b7D
NOTE: " b7D

Field File #

100-107111-1B207
#41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 10 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date 1/8/63

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile	100-387835	Field Division	NEW YORK
Title and Character of Case			

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	
SEE BELOW	

1323. 1/8/63. Ltr. dtd. Dec. 1962 on stationery of Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL and addressed to Dear Friend. Ltr. is signed by MRS. MORTON SOBELL and deals with the new motion picture on MORTON SOBELL.

1324. " Brochure describing the 16 mm picture: MORTON SOBELL - A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

NOTE: ^{LTD}

1325. 1/23/63. Ltr 1/9/63 from Helen Sobell asking for formation of Commission of Inquiry.

1326. b1

1327. b1

1328. " Press release re "Presidential Inquiry of US Parole Bd. Policy issued."

1329. b1

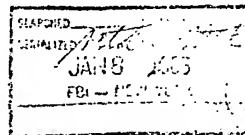
1330. b1

1331. b1

1332. b1

NOTE: b1

Field File # 100-107111-1B208
#41



Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-152 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 1/28/63

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Field Division NEW YORK
Title and Character of Case	

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	
SEE BELOW	

1333. ^{b7D} Reprint from "Nat'l Guardian", 12/13/62.
1334. ^{b7D} Throwaway issued by Phila. Sobell Committee.
NOTE: ^{b7D} mtd

1335. ^{b7D} [REDACTED] ^{b7D}

1336. ^{b7D} ^{b7D} Throwaway re 2/27/63 GSNBS Affair.

1337. ^{b7D} [REDACTED] ^{b1}

1338. ^{b7D} ^{b7D} Press release re SOBELL.

^{b7D} NOTE:

1340 2/26/63. Recording: Barry Gray Show, Station WJLA - 2/14/63 from 11:05 p.m. to 12 Midnight, Featuring: Helen Sobell, Stephen Love, Roy A. Cohn. Rec'd. 2/18/63 by SA ^{b7C} [REDACTED]

1341. 2/27/63. "Flyer" advertising a meeting of the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, 2/27-63, at the Community Church, 40 W. 35th St, NYC. Rec'd. 2/25/63 by SA ^{b7C} [REDACTED]

Field File # 100-107111-1B209
#41

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
JAN 28 1963
FBI - NEW YORK

Ohio 808841

Ohio 808841

Ohio 808841

Ohio 808841

Ohio 808841

Ohio 808841

181234

coming out from the laboratory over treatment of the case
 of this patient. See my article on "Coccy"

[illegible][illegible]

Washington, August 14 - According to documents received by Special Agent J. Edgar Hoover and his staff in London, the chairman of the Security and Disposition Committee on German Affairs and the War Relocation Authority is expected to accept British proposals to transfer German civilians to the United States. The documents, which were obtained from the British War Relocation Authority, state that the committee is expected to accept the proposals and to recommend that the United States accept the transfer of German civilians to the United States. The documents also state that the committee is expected to recommend that the United States accept the transfer of German civilians to the United States.

This document contains information that is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and is being released to the public in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The information is being released to the public in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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OF
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YORK

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181734

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1B/234

and present situation, from which it may well have tended to lead the
way to the final decision that something on Sobell, and that he
should be treated as a foreign national, steps, independent of the
Government's decision. Neither, according to the motion picture, is
the matter.

The first examination of the Alvin Karpis, beginning on page 26,
indicates that the film which comes out at 22:30, 5:30, 10:30, and
12:30, is the same, and thus an incomplete. It is also the same
film, also seen at 22:30, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. Following this
the film is repeated, but with a second and third examination
of the situation, and a final large loyalty oath. At 27:27
also at 27:27, and underpinned references throughout the
film.

The film is also seen at 27:27, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is
concluded to be a complete film, and the examination of the film
is also seen at 27:27, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is also seen
at 27:27, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is also seen at 27:27,
5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is also seen at 27:27, 5:30, 10:30,
and 12:30. It is also seen at 27:27, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30.

It is also seen at 27:27, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is also
seen at 27:27, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is also seen at 27:27,
5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is also seen at 27:27, 5:30, 10:30,
and 12:30. It is also seen at 27:27, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30.

MEMORANDUM

The first examination of the film, which comes out at 22:30, 5:30,
10:30, and 12:30, is the same, and thus an incomplete. It is also
the same film, also seen at 22:30, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is
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10:30, and 12:30. It is also seen at 22:30, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30.

It is also seen at 22:30, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is also
seen at 22:30, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is also seen at 22:30,
5:30, 10:30, and 12:30. It is also seen at 22:30, 5:30, 10:30,
and 12:30. It is also seen at 22:30, 5:30, 10:30, and 12:30.

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1B1734

"I Cry out for people throughout the world
to Help Free my innocent husband, MORTON SOBELL"

Dear Friends:

I am Mrs. Morton Sobell, an American who lives in New York City. I come to your country and other important nations to ask your help in righting a terrible injustice.

The whole world remembers the tragic case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were electrocuted in my country on the hysterical accusation of proven liars that they were responsible for the Soviet Union having the atomic bomb.

My husband, Morton Sobell, a young scientist, was thrown into this trial at the height of our McCarthy period in the year 1951. His only accuser was a confessed perjurer. He saved himself from a prison sentence for previously falsifying an oath by lying against my husband. His testimony was prepared with the notorious Roy Cohn (better known for his association with Joseph McCarthy), one of the prosecutors in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. Our family--my husband, our two children and myself--were brutally kidnapped from our vacation in Mexico by agents of our F.B.I. in violation of international law.

Trial judge Irving Kaufman who condemned the Rosenbergs to death also condemned my husband to 30 years in prison. Even this bigoted judge admitted that no testimony connected my husband with the atomic project. Our great scientist, Nobel Prize Laureate Dr. Harold C. Urey, has studied the complete trial testimony and concludes that he can't even see what my husband was accused of doing, on the basis of the verbatim record.

For more than five years after the trial my husband was kept in Alcatraz, the prison compared with Devil's Island. The authorities were trying to extract a false confession that would accuse the Rosenbergs. BUT MY HUSBAND IS INNOCENT! He will not buy his freedom with lies. Public appeals from throughout the world resulted in his transfer to the federal prison at Atlanta, a somewhat better place.

This is Morton's 15th year of imprisonment. He is now 44 years old. My daughter is now 22 and our son 12. Morton's aged mother hopes her failing eyesight will last to see her son free. Throughout these years of suffering we have fought day and night for his freedom. We fight in the courts. We picket at the White House in Washington. We travel everywhere speaking at public meetings. Great men in our country and throughout the world have asked my government to free my husband. For a multitude of reasons people including Lord Bertrand Russell, Jean Paul Sartre, philosopher Martin Buber, and in my own country, 1500 clergymen, writer James T. Farrell, scientist Linus Pauling, and Roger Baldwin, chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man, lawprofessors, educators, and other eminent individuals too numerous to list have appealed in Morton's behalf.

We now urgently take our plea to the entire world. We cry out to people who love justice everywhere. You can act by writing to the American Embassy in your country. You can help by joining in delegations to visit the Embassy and let the authorities know your views. We have faith that our President, John F. Kennedy, knowing of thousands in my own country and abroad who want my husband free, will in making his own independent decision act with courage and honor. My husband will at last be free to come home. A burden will be lifted from the conscience of the world. Will you help us?

Helen Sobell
Mrs. Morton Sobell
940 Broadway
New York City, U.S.A.

18 1236

b7D

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-6983

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Morton Sobell
Algonquin 4-6983

February 8, 1962

HONORARY SPONSORS

(partial listing)

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Mr. J. A. Allen

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Mr. J. A. Allen

Mr. J. A. Allen

Mr. J. A. Allen

Mr. J. A. Allen

Dear Friend,

We are enclosing for your study copies of the legal motions currently before the courts in the case of Morton Sobell.

They are scheduled to be argued on Wednesday, February 14, in U. S. Federal Court of the Southern District of New York.

We will keep you informed of the results.

Sincerely,

Ted Jacobs
Ted Jacobs
Public Relations

181237

b7D

JOIN NEW YORKERS IN DIRECT ACTION TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

BREAKFAST
For Freedom

WALK
For Justice

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1962

10 A.M. Sharp

Grand Ballroom
Hotel Belmont Plaza
49th St. and Lexington Ave.
New York City

Hear
MRS. MORTON SOBELL
just back from Europe
reporting on action abroad
to free Morton Sobell

\$5 per person L.S.V.P.

*There will be a supervised
playroom where children may
be left during the breakfast.
Refreshments will be served.
There will be no charge.*



12 Noon Sharp

The gathering will leave
the Belmont Plaza
in a group.
There will be
an impressive walk
to the symbolic
Government building
in New York—the
United States Mission
to the United Nations
at 45th St. and 1st Ave.

A petition to
President Kennedy
for the release of
Morton Sobell
will be presented.

AUSPICES: Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell • 940 Broadway • New York 10, N.Y. • L 4-9983

1B1240



1. Herald-Tribune
Sohell Again
Asks Freedom

News Thinks Appeal Helped

**Wife, Children Plead With
Robert Kennedy on N.Y. Street**

Jewish Post
Free Morton Sobell

...for democracy in continuing to
through qualified persons
...and would like to have
...the fully and
...the case to take the position
...should be freed by ex-
...on August 4, 1961. His statement drew this
...to be submitted and there was
...N. Y. News
...which was very likely will go
-Sobell, Mary

**In Court Again
To Be Set Free**

Plans White House
Knee-In for Sobell

**Andrews
Hopeful
For Sobell**
Minister Glad
To Be Home

The first of these was Field, who was a member of the New York State Bar Association and a member of the New York State Bar Association. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association and a member of the New York State Bar Association.

[illegible]

COLUMBIA DAILY SPECTATOR
FOUNDED 1877

Robert Kennedy Placed
Frees Demonstrator

Freedom Plaza
Fixed by School

Judge Frees Minister In White House Prayer

PICKETS DEFY
BAD WEATHER

Joined By Cleric On Picket Line Here
Wife Asks V.I.

White Ash's Yule Agency For

Swamp leaves the
Of the all Dignity

Satell' March
led by Wife

Sonell's Mo.

1. (74)

The Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobel
calls you to ... 1B240

1B240

BREAKFAST
FOR FREEDOM

&

WALK
FOR JUSTICE

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 9552
New York, N. Y.

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

Postage will be paid by:

Room D
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

1B1242

SOBELL COMMITTEE, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.
Please reserve the following for the Sobell Freedom Breakfast at the Belmont Plaza
on April 7.

_____ place(s) at \$5 per plate
_____ at \$50 per table
_____ table(s) for 10 persons

☐ I will take part in the Walk for Justice after breakfast.
☐ I will have _____ children to be cared for in the playground.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zone _____
1B1242

JOIN NEW YORKERS IN DIRECT ACTION TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

BREAKFAST
For Freedom

WALK
For Justice

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1962

10 A.M. Sharp

12 Noon Sharp

Grand Ballroom
Hotel Belmont Plaza
49th St. and Lexington Ave.
New York City

Hear
MRS. MORTON SOBELL
just back from Europe
reporting on action abroad
to free Morton Sobell

\$5 per person

*There will be a supervised
playroom where children may
be left during the breakfast.
Refreshments will be served.
There will be no charge.*

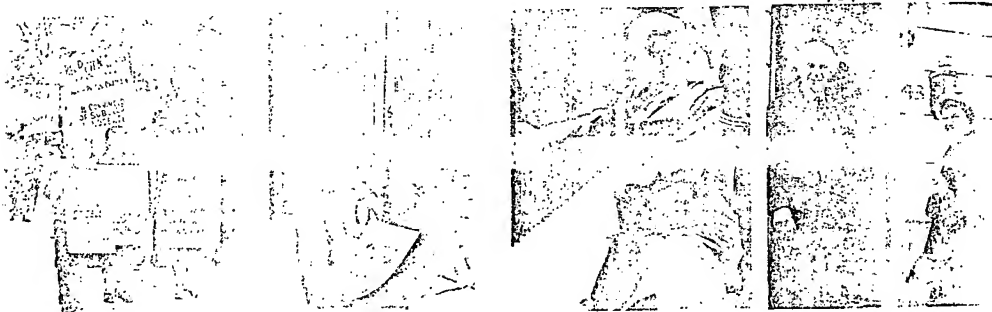


The gathering will leave
the Belmont Plaza
in a group.
There will be
an impressive walk
to the symbolic
Government building
in New York—the
United States Mission
to the United Nations
at 45th St. and 1st Ave.

A petition to
President Kennedy
for the release of
Morton Sobell
will be presented.

AUSPICES: *Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell* • 940 Broadway • New York 10, N.Y. • AL 4-9983

181252



JOIN NEW YORKERS IN DIRECT ACTION TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

BREAKFAST
For Freedom

WALK
For Justice

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1962

10 A.M. Sharp

12 Noon Sharp

Grand Ballroom
Hotel Belmont Plaza
49th St. and Lexington Ave.
New York City

Hear
MRS. MORTON SOBELL
just back from Europe
reporting on action abroad
to free Morton Sobell



The gathering will leave
the Belmont Plaza
in a group.
There will be
an impressive walk
to the symbolic
Government building
in New York—the
United States Mission
to the United Nations
at 45th St. and 1st Ave.

85¢ per plate

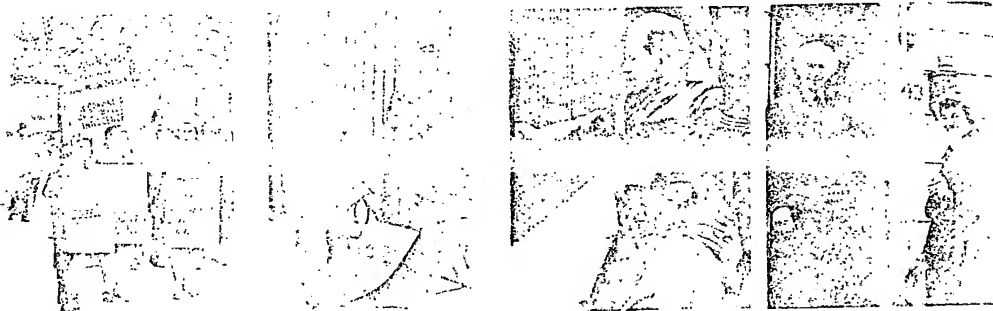
RSVP

*There will be a supervised
playroom where children may
be left during the breakfast.
Refreshments will be served.
There will be no charge.*

A petition to
President Kennedy
for the release of
Morton Sobell
will be presented.

AUSPICES: Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell • 940 Broadway • New York 10, N.Y. • AL 4-9982

IB 1253



N. Y. Herald-Tribune
Schell Again
Asks Freedom

**Wife, Children Plead With
Robert Kennedy on N.Y. Street**

Free Morton Scbell

[illegible]

**Sobell Moves
In Court Again
To Be Set Free**

Plans White House Kneel-In for Sobell

Andrews Hopeful For Sobell

COLOMBIA SPECTATOR

Robert Kennedy Plea
Hires Demonstrator

Freedom of Information Act
Filed by Schein

Judge Frees Minister In White House Prayer

Joined By Cleric On Picket Line Here
Wife Asks Veto

Swap leaves
Of all Disgust

Sobell Mch
Sobell Mch wife

Sech's Mo

Ge

Washington
to Gain Sympathy
Freedom

[illegible][illegible]

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

calls you to ...

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BREAKFAST
OR FREEDOM

&

WALK
FOR JUSTICE

670

Author

Waldo Frank

asks justice
for

Morton Sobell

Waldo Frank

P ERHAPS some of us are radicals; perhaps some of us are liberals; very few of us perhaps politically would dare admit that we are conservatives. I don't know about Senator Langer, but I'm here, I promise you, been so I am at this moment a conservative. It's America, deeply and fully America, our beloved country and its future that I am thinking of. This doesn't mean that I am not thinking of Morton Sobell. I think of him is so painful that I find that I don't think of him, most of the time. We must think of him. We can't know everyone. The light is upon him, and he is a symbol and he is ourselves, in a way, but he also is this young man, this suffering young man, who, after all, because of what? maybe because of mistaken ideas? - or not - also because he was generous, because he was adventurous, because in seeking for the truth he was willing to run the risk of being wrong. And here is this country of ours, this powerful country, cruelly torturing this man, and his family, his wife and children, by incarcerating him, not only incarcerating him, but by incarcerating him for 30 years; not merely by incarcerating him for 30 years but by placing him in a prison 3,000 miles away from where his family is, a prison that is reserved for the hopelessly criminal. Is this man a hopeless criminal? Far from it. But I will say this: that the courts of justice that put this man in Alcatraz, 3,000 miles away from his home, are criminal. I won't say that they are hopelessly criminal, because I have hope.

While we hear this in mind, we must also bear ourselves in mind. We must realize that if we belong to a body politic which permits injustice, the sickness is within us. We must realize that if we belong to a body politic which can practice cruelty, which tolerates persecution of what the majority can tolerate, then this corruption is within ourselves. Sobell is a symbol of our responsibility, and of our danger - of the tragic danger to America if we permit this injustice to be done.

This is the text of a speech made by Waldo Frank, novelist and essayist known for his books on America, at an Assembly for Justice for Morton Sobell, held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on Sept. 29, 1955. Morton Sobell is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence. He is serving his sixth year in prison. He was convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage." Morton Sobell has repeatedly affirmed his innocence. Many prominent Americans are urging that he be given a new trial; that he be transferred from Alcatraz prison; that there be a thorough investigation made so that all the facts can be established.

THIS meeting, it seems to me, typifies what we expect of America. What do we expect of America? We expect that America will be jealous of its devotion to justice, we expect that America will be fierce in its defense of every person, not for fear that something could happen to you and me, but through the knowledge that whenever there is injustice and cruelty toward anyone, it is happening to you and it is happening to me. The answer to the old question asked by Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" is "yes." Because only if we keep our brother do we keep ourselves. Only if we defend him do we defend ourselves.

There is another right that I like to believe America will long continue to typify: the defense of the right of dissent, the defense

For more information about the case of Morton Sobell write to:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

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of America as a homeland of those who have opinions and values, and who make decisions we may not approve of. In fact, if the human spirit is to grope its way toward the light (and it's merely beginning that long, long journey), if the human spirit is to have a home in America, then we must defend the right of every man, woman, and child, who are afraid of the possibility of being wrong.

And therefore it seems to me that this meeting here in Carmichael Hall is a symbol, a symbol of the America we all love, a symbol of the America that we all have to defend.

Now what are the facts in this particular case? I'm only going to talk about facts that I'm sure of. I don't know Morton Sobell. I know nothing personally about him; I suppose he had a lot of ideas I don't agree with. I'm pretty sure that he made mistakes, even from his own standpoint. It wasn't smart to run around in Mexico the way he seems to have done. He was afraid. One's never smart when one's afraid, even though he may have had reason to be afraid. It wasn't smart of him not to take the witness stand on the advice of his attorney. I understand why he did it. But it wasn't smart, I suppose Sobell was a Communist. Well, I don't happen to agree with Communists on many points. I don't accept their philosophy, but as I hold to my own philosophy and as I love my country, I will defend the Communist's right to his philosophy, to his form of love of country and ideas.

I WANT to keep to what I'm sure of. One of the items that makes this country glorious is that little note within our Bill of Rights that every man shall be considered innocent until he is proved guilty. You don't have to be an international lawyer after a glimpse at the record in the case against Sobell to know that he was never proven guilty. What he did is his responsibility with God and his own conscience. This is sure: legally, this man, serving 30 years in Alcatraz, is innocent *because he has not been proven guilty*.

And I am here tonight, as you are here tonight, my friends, because we realize that we are responsible, yes, all of us are responsible for the fact that this man — unjustly and cruelly — is in Alcatraz. Each of us is a part of the body politic in our country. When injustice is done on the least of ourselves, we are all responsible.

What are the other facts I am sure of? The atmosphere of that

courtroom where the Rosenbergs and Sobell were tried was so thick with prejudice, with hatred, so thick with the blind hysteria of guilty fear that literally humanity could not breathe there and humanity was stifled. Now we are responsible for that, just as we are responsible for another arrest of him and his wife, and the witch-hunting which have previously swept our country. For the Alien and Sedition Laws, for the Ku Klux Klan movement, for the Know-Nothing movement with its prejudice against the Irish and the Catholics. It has happened before, and the health of the country has always eventually righted the evil situation. Yes, we are responsible, my friends, for seeing that America once again should right itself, because it is plain, leaving aside all question of what Morton Sobell may have thought or of what in some vague moment he may have believed to or heard or said — it is perfectly obvious that he was tried because he was a heretic.

NOW some of our liberal friends say our Bill of Rights is irrelevant in the case of Communists. "Oh yes, but these Communists," they say, "if they gained power would take away this freedom of speech and liberty which you're trying to defend." I agree they would. That's their politics, for the moment. At least that's the way it seems to be working out, in some countries. It may be temporary, but all right, let's agree. If that's their philosophy, I insist just the same that they should have the right to express it. And insist that only in so far as we give them the right to express their philosophy do we have a chance to preserve our own. And this is commonplace, this is platitude; this is exactly the equivalent of the words of our great Supreme Court justices like Oliver Wendell Holmes, like Brandeis.

So here we have, because of our own fear, because of our own insecurities, this atmosphere under which this man was cruelly and outrageously sentenced. And we have this happening because unfortunately there is indifference among the American people. We don't recognize our responsibility. We're too full of fears. We hear too much over the radio. We are blinded and deafened by this constant endless vociferation of falsehoods and prejudices. But a meeting like this heartens us. And the fact that here gathered on the platform are men and women of many judgments, of many convictions, many of them, I'm sure, far more conservative than I am, and yet all are agreed; and none of us who are talking to you here is talking with any motive or with any basis deeper than that of conserving, of preserving the spirit of America.

1B1255

Saturday, November 9, 1957

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

L. W. NIEMAN, Founder, 1882

Published by The Journal Company

How Come 'Exclusive Preview' of Case Still Before a Court?

Just as Herbert Brownell retires, his justice department is found to have been playing strange games again, raising a new cloud over its judiciousness and public demeanor.

The matter stems from the Rosenberg trial held in 1951 (pre-Brownell). It is not generally remembered that one Morton Sobell was convicted in the same trial, and is doing 30 years in Alcatraz. The department rather tenuously linked him to the Rosenbergs with less than conclusive evidence, which, however, the jury had no trouble believing in those panicky times.

Sobell's case and an organized group of backers have not ceased to try to get his case reopened. They are supported by a number of conscientious citizens, including legal scholars, who are uneasy about many aspects of the case and have haunting doubts that the integrity of justice was fully preserved in it. Two petitions, one wholly new in its legal basis, now pend before the United States supreme court.

So Brownell last December ordered a study to be made, apparently reviewing and rearranging the whole Rosenberg-Sobell case and setting forth the government's reaction to the many questions that raised about it. And suddenly last month, what purports to be the substance of this document—then and now still unpublished by the department—appeared in a national magazine!

The magazine, where claims have not

been denied, called its article an "exclusive preview" of the official report, made possible because its reporter "was aided by" and "worked along with" the government attorneys and "was given access" to their data! The question asks itself: How come?

Actually, this "first real story" of the case was oversold. It is mainly a mere rehash of the history and the testimony, with a rundown of retorts to "the Communist charges" (the old smear technique) that Sobell might just possibly have been railroaded. It is not so great a scoop as advertised, but that's by the way.

The issue is the gross impropriety and indiscretion of the justice department in so obviously propagandizing just as the matter comes before the high court—and in an exclusive deal, at that, to let one particular publication exploit its files.

Sobell's attorneys quite properly invited the supreme court's attention to this extraordinary procedure. And the court might well take some notice of it.

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The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N. Y. C. AL 4-9983

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

MORTON SOBELL,

Cr. 134-245

Defendant

Appearances:

ROBERT M. MORGENTHAU
United States Attorney for the Southern
District of New York
Attorney for United States of America
Edward R. Cuncliffe
Robert J. Geniesse
David Klingsberg
Assistant United States Attorneys
of Counsel

DONNER, PERLIN & PIEL
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.
BENJAMIN DREYFUS
703 Market Street
San Francisco, California
Attorneys for Defendant
Sanford M. Katz
of Counsel

MCGOHEY, D. J.

The defendant Sobell moves for the sixth time under section 2255 of Title 28 U.S.C. to set aside his conviction and the sentence imposed thereon in 1951 for conspiring, during the years 1944 to 1950, to violate the Espionage Act.¹ He also moves in the alternative for a correction of the sentence under Federal Criminal Rule 35.

In one form or another, this case has had the attention of the judges of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on more than eight separate occasions, beginning with the original appeals ten years ago when that court, because of the imposition of death sentences on Sobell's codefendants, "scrutinized [the trial record]

1. 50 U.S.C. Sects. 32,34 (1946) (now 18 U.S.C. Sect. 794).

1B1260

with extraordinary care,"² before affirming the convictions. In addition, the case also has had, on ten separate occasions, the attention of the justices of the Supreme Court.³ Indeed, as long ago as June 1953, Mr. Justice Clark in his opinion concurring in the Supreme Court's refusal to grant a further stay of execution to Sobell's codefendants, observed that, "Beginning with our refusal to review the conviction and sentence in October 1952, each of the justices has given the most painstaking consideration to the case. In fact, all during the past term of this Court one or another facet of this litigation occupied the attention of the Court."⁴

The motion under section 2255 is based on two claims of error by the trial court. Neither claim arises from facts outside the record. On the contrary, both arise from incidents which occurred in the court room during the trial and which are fully set forth in the trial record.

The first claim is that the trial judge permitted and indeed participated in, improper cross-examination of one of Sobell's codefendants concerning her claim of privilege before the Grand Jury, thus creating an atmosphere so prejudicial to all the defendants that all were deprived of a fair trial. This claim is certainly not new. Sobell's codefendants raised and argued that precise point on their original joint appeal⁵; and Sobell adopted the point and their argument on his separate appeal which was argued together with theirs.⁶ The argument obviously was found unpersuasive by the Court of Appeals which affirmed the conviction.

2. *United States v. Rosenberg, et al*, 2 Cir., 195 F. 2d 583, 590; cert. denied, 344 U.S. 838.
3. See, e.g. *United States v. Rosenberg*, 2 Cir., 195 F. 2d 583, rehearing denied, 195 F. 2d 609, cert. denied, 344 U.S. 838, rehearing denied, 344 U.S. 889 (1952), leave to file petition for rehearing denied, 347 U.S. 1021 (1954), motion to vacate orders denying certiorari and rehearing denied, 355 U.S. 860 (1957); *United States v. Rosenberg*, 108 F. Supp. 798, aff'd, 2 Cir., 200 F. 2d 666 (1952), cert. denied, 345 U.S. 965, rehearing denied, 345 U.S. 1003 (1953); *United States v. Rosenberg*, 109 F. Supp. 108, aff'd, 2 Cir., 204 F. 2d 688 (1953); *United States v. Sobell*, 142 F. Supp. 515 (1956), aff'd, 2 Cir., 244 F. 2d 520, cert. denied, 355 U.S. 873, rehearing denied, 355 U.S. 920 (1957).
4. 346 U.S. 273, 293.
5. Brief for Appellants p. 98-99, *United States v. Rosenberg*, 2 Cir., No. 22201 (1951).
6. Brief for Morton Sobell p. 59, *United States v. Rosenberg*, 2 Cir., No. 22202 (1951).

In their petition for certiorari, Sobell's codefendants listed as the fourth of seven "Questions Presented," "Whether the conduct of the trial judge deprived the petitioners of a fair trial in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments, in that: (a) by a course of conduct, he displayed bias against the petitioners and conveyed to the jury his belief in their guilt." And in an appendix to their petition the codefendants called attention specifically to the trial judge's participation in the cross-examination complained of here as an example of his "bias."⁷

Sobell, in his separate petition for certiorari, specifically adopted his codefendants' "position as to this issue" of alleged judicial misconduct, and asked leave "to incorporate and rely upon the portion of their petition dealing with this issue, and the appendix thereto in which representative instances of the judge's alleged course of misconduct are particularized."⁸

The government in its brief in opposition to the petitions for certiorari devoted six pages to the claims of alleged judicial misconduct. In the light of all this, it is clear beyond question that this point was specifically and with adequate documentation called to the attention of the reviewing courts. Sobell indeed does not, in terms at least, go so far as to contend otherwise. His present claim is rather that, in light of the decision in *Grunewald v. United States*,⁹ decided in 1957, the trial judge's conduct requires reversal of Sobell's conviction. The contention is rejected. 28 U.S.C. section 2255 is not a vehicle for repeated reviews of judgments in cases which were properly decided after full consideration, because of subsequent changes in the law.¹⁰ Sobell, moreover, has already tried and failed to have the Supreme Court review his conviction in the light of the *Grunewald* decision.¹¹

The second claim of alleged error is that the trial judge failed to instruct the jury concerning the "in time of war" element of the offense charged in the indictment. This claim is clearly an after-thought. No exception was taken to the instruction as given on this point and no request was made for a different instruction. Moreover, as the briefs on appeal to the Court of Appeals and the petitions for certiorari show, the court's instruction to the jury was the subject of wide attack by Sobell and his codefendants. The Court of Appeals necessarily had to examine the instructions in detail in order to pass on the many allegations of error respecting them. This claim is rejected.

7. *Rosenberg v. United States*, Petition for Certiorari, p.16, 31-39, Appendix p.38, October Term 1952, No.111.

8. *Sobell v. United States*, Petition for Certiorari, p.10, n.6, p.44, October Term, 1952, No. 112.

9. 353 U.S. 391.

10. *Warring v. Colpoys*, D.C.Cir.; 122 F.2d 642, cert.denied, 314 U.S. 678; *United States v. Gaitan*, 10 Cir., 295 F.2d 277; *United States v. Gandia*, 2 Cir., 255 F. 2d 454; cf. *Sunal v. Large*, 332 U.S.174.

11. 355 U.S. 860.

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The alternative motion under Rule 35 for correction of the sentence necessarily rests on the contention that there was no credible evidence that Sobell was a member of the conspiracy prior to 1946; that, therefore, he could not be charged with participation in any of the acts which the jury found his coconspirators committed prior to 1945; and so legally he could not be sentenced to thirty years, a term which is authorized only for offenses committed in time of war. To these contentions there are two answers. The witness Elitcher's testimony placed Sobell in the conspiracy in 1944. Elitcher's credibility was for the jury to assess. The trial judge charged the jury that if they disbelieved Elitcher they could not find Sobell guilty. The jury chose to believe him. Furthermore, "The rule is clear that one who joins an existing conspiracy takes it as it is, and is therefore held accountable for the prior conduct of the co-conspirators." *United States v. Sansone*, 2 Cir., 231 F. 2d 887, 893, cert. denied, 351 U.S. 987. "He may join at any point in its progress and be held responsible for all that may be or has been done." *United States v. Manton*, 2 Cir., 107 F. 2d 384, cert. denied, 309 U.S. 664.

The motion is in all respects denied.

So ordered.

Dated: New York, N.Y., April 5, 1962.

JOHN F. X. MCGOHEY
U. S. D. J.

181260

AN EDITORIAL FROM

Jewish Post and Opinion

"If You Let The People Know, They Can Act Intelligently"

Friday, December 22, 1951

Free Morton Sobell!

We can see no gain for democracy in continuing to keep Morton Sobell in prison.

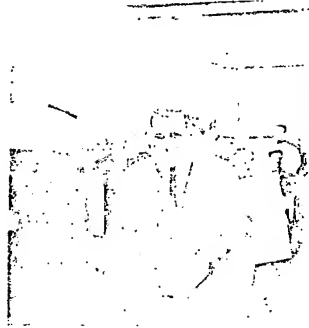
Enough qualified American and world leaders have expressed doubt about the testimony surrounding his conviction to warrant even those who are not fully aware of the intimate details of the case to take the position that he is a paid his debt to society, and should be freed by executive action.

The government claims Sobell becomes eligible for parole only on August 4, 1962. His attorneys deny this, arguing that he actually began his imprisonment months before he was sentenced and therefore was ineligible for parole this past April. Whichever are the facts, it would seem that justice will best be served by giving him now the parole which he very likely will get 10 months from now.

Because Sobell is Jewish many Jews may have felt impelled to reticence. This is unworthy of any of us. Any Jew or any Jewish group who feels that Sobell should be pardoned will enhance their Jewishness by stating so openly and with vigor. We are as guilty as any other in not having called for a review of the case long before this. As it is, we now ask that President Kennedy free the man.

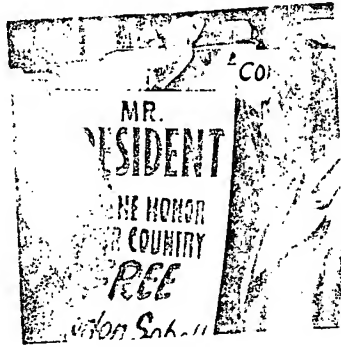
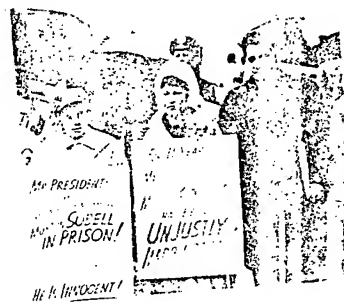
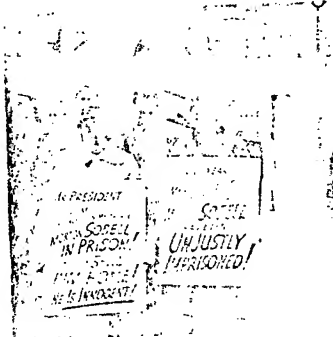
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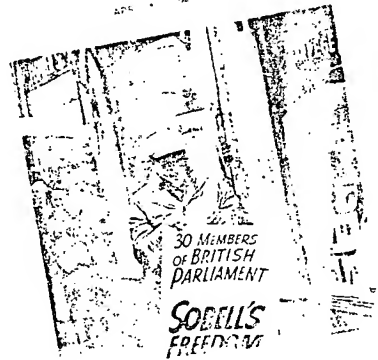


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Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

140 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9963

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Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Helen Sobell
Columbia

June, 1962

Dear Friend:

HONORARY SPONSORS

(partial list)

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Rev. J. L. Allen

For me, as for thousands of other Americans, the month of June will never pass without a traumatic remembrance of another June. It was nine years ago that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed. Today, as we read of great new scientific horizons, who does not recoil at the speech of the judge who condemned them to death on the myth that they gave Russia the "secret" to the A-bomb and caused the Korean War?

Yet this June is a month bright with hope as well as a time for reflection. At this very moment the possible parole of my husband, Morton Sobell, is under consideration. He is eligible for release July 27, and freedom after these 12 years of imprisonment is possible.

The enclosed post card represents our hope for freedom. We want thousands to let the President know they are for parole or clemency during this crucial period. The cards must become an important part of White House mail.

Please, without delay, mail the card to the President, and mail me the other half telling me of your action and enclosing the most generous contribution possible. We must have funds for our work. Help us now. We can succeed only if you contribute. Morton's homecoming is the test of how far our country has come since the hysteria that jolted the world in that bygone month of June.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

1B1264

Dear President Kennedy:

Morton Sobell becomes eligible for parole on July 27. I urgently request that he be freed by that time either by parole or by an act of executive clemency. It is important for the well-being of the United States to resolve this pressing issue now.

Respectfully yours,

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

Morton Sobell Must

Be FREE Now!

Write Sobell's name in the President's today!

1B1268

Place
stamp
here

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The White House

Washington, D. C.

1B1265

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
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Postage will be paid by:

Room D
910 Broadway
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1B1266

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 9222
New York, N. Y.

Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, New York 10, New York

☐ I have mailed my card to President Kennedy

I am enclosing my contribution of \$_____ to help
distribute more of these urgent appeals.

Please send me _____ card(s) to circulate among friends.

☐ Please send me information about the Sobell case.

Name _____

Address _____

Dear President Kennedy:

Morton Sobell becomes eligible for parole on July 27. I urgently request that he be freed by that time either by parole or by an act of executive clemency. It is important for the well-being of the United States to resolve this pressing issue now.

Respectfully yours,

Name _____

Address _____

ite

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Morton Sobell *Morton*

Be FREE Now!

Wash. Att. Gen. sent to the President today

1B 1270

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1B 1270

Sobell Committee, who provide 1, New York 10, New York
☐ I have included my card to President Kennedy.
I am enclosing my contribution of \$
Please send me _____ card, to help
☐ Please send me information about the Sobell case.
Name _____
Address _____

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

1001 Third Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

Algerquin 4-9923

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TAVERN ON THE GREEN CASE SETTLED OUT OF COURT BETWEEN SOBELL COMMITTEE AND RESTAURANT ASSOCIATES

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell announces that an out-of-court settlement has been reached in the litigation stemming from damages which the committee suffered when the Tavern on the Green in April, 1958, cancelled a Sobell dinner after intervention by former Parks Commissioner Robert Moses.

Restaurant Associates, which recently acquired ownership of the restaurant in New York's Central Park, has paid \$1,350 to plaintiffs who had brought suit in behalf of the Sobell committee under the Federal Civil Rights Law.

The Sobell committee discloses that a portion of the monetary settlement compensating for losses suffered is being applied to legal costs of Morton Sobell's current appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals to grant a new trial or set aside his 30-year sentence as illegal.

The sum received will also help pay the costs of public appeals to gain further support for a petition for Executive Clemency. Sobell, now at the end of his 12th year of imprisonment on a charge of

181274

conspiracy to commit espionage, has steadfastly maintained his innocence. Many eminent persons in America and throughout the world are urging his freedom.

The committee regards this settlement as important because it in effect recognizes damages suffered as a result of being denied the meeting place. However, the basic right of equal access to the restaurant on city property remains unaffirmed. The Sobell committee, unable to further pursue the lengthy test case through costly protracted litigation without interfering with its main purpose of winning freedom for Morton Sobell, agreed in return to a release requested by Restaurant Associates stating that the Committee did not intend to seek another dinner at the Tavern and initiate a new lawsuit.

The history of the litigation is as follows:

After the dinner was cancelled, the law firm of Donner, Kinoy and Perlin went to the New York state court in an effort to compel the Tavern to live up to its contract. The court refused. Meanwhile, after having a second dining facility cancelled as a result of the hysteria generated, the Sobell committee was afforded the Community Church of New York as a meeting place because the church did not wish to see the right of freedom of assembly abused. Many noted New Yorkers, and also an editorial in the New York Post, vigorously supported the right of the committee.

Subsequently, the New York Civil Liberties Union, as attorneys for the committee, initiated federal action to demand that the right to hold a dinner at the Tavern be accorded the committee and that damages be paid. The defendants in the case were the former Tavern owners, Parks Commissioner Moses, and later Newbold Morris after he replaced Moses, and the City of New York.

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Federal Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan ruled on July 21, 1960, that the Committee had a case. He rejected the Tavern and city's claim that the restaurant was merely a private business, and said that since it was on city property, there was a responsibility under the Federal civil rights law. However, the judge said there would have to be a trial to determine the facts to see whether the committee was entitled to relief.

Eventually the New York Civil Liberties Union withdrew as counsel because, in the view stated by attorney, Mrs. Nanette Demnitz, the protracted litigation involving a trial and pre-trial work would be too costly and the intricacies involved made a victory unlikely in this instance, but she pointed out that a victory of principle had already been won for application to possible disputes in the future.

The Committee felt a responsibility to fight the case further. Mr. Arthur Kinoy assumed legal duties, but later withdrew because of illness. Mrs. Betty G. Olenick then became counsel in the matter, and proceeded to negotiate the settlement with counsel for Restaurant Associates.

####

1B 1274

Dear President Kennedy:

Morton Sobell becomes eligible for parole on July 27. I urgently request that he be freed by that time either by parole or by an act of executive clemency. It is important for the well-being of the United States to resolve this pressing issue now.

Respectfully yours,

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

67D

Morton Sobell *Must*

Be FREE Now!

Mail addressed here by the President only

JB 1225

Sobell Committee, 640 Broadway, New York 10, New York

☐ I have mailed my card to President Kennedy.

I am enclosing my contribution of \$_____ to help
distribute more of these urgent appeals.

Please send me _____ cards to circulate among friends.

☐ Please send me information about the Sobell case.

Name _____

Address _____

Place
stamp
here

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The White House

Washington, D. C.

18/275



דוד
DAD LIBERTAD A MORTON SOBELL

BEFRIA MORTON SOBELL

LIBEREZ MORTON SOBELL

LIBERTA PER MORTON SOBELL

חררו את מורטון סובל!

FREE MORTON SOBELL

beg Bob Kennedy
to Release Sobell

WIFE'S CAMPAIGN TO
FREE SOBELL

HELEN SOBELL:
Mijn man werd
onschuldig met
de Rosenbergs
eroordeeld

CLEMENCY PLEA FOR
CONVICTED SCIENTIST

Time for clemency

Pour libérer mon
homme, je demande l'aide
de tous les personnes
prises en liberté

Husband is
innocent
she pleads

Incontro con la signora Sobell

ATTEMPT TO HAVE
SOBELL FREED
Wife in Britain

Mevr. Sobell
mijn man is
onschuldig

Wife in grey e
mercy

Min man is
on-schuldig

181277

Da 12 anni queste parole pronunciate dal
l'avvocato americano Morton Sobell ont été
scritte dans le monde entier.

Depuis 12 ans, du jour où il a été
enlevé avec sa femme et ses enfants par
le FBI, alors qu'il passait ses vacances
à Mexico, Morton Sobell de sa prison a
engagé une lutte héroïque contre le McCarth-

En 1950 il fut accusé dans le procès
du meurtre de Julius et Ethel Rosenberg
d'espionnage en or et d'espionnage. Le
tribunal condamna à mort le couple Rosenberg
à cause du mythe qu'ils avaient livré
"le secret" de la bombe atomique à la
Russie. Le même juge condamna Morton Sobell
à 30 ans de prison. Son accusateur était
uniquement un témoin qui confessa avoir
fait un faux serment.

On offrit à Sobell une chance: c'est
à dire faire une confession et accuser
les Rosenbergs. "Je suis innocent" répétait
Sobell. Il refusa d'acheter sa liberté en
niant faussement les Rosenbergs. Il fut
emmené à Alcatraz, l'Île du Diable
carcénaire. Cinq longues années ne pouvaient
briser sa résistance. Une protestation
publique venue du monde entier provoqua
son transfert dans une prison moins sévère.

Son fils, qui n'était qu'un bébé
lorsque Sobell fut arrêté, a mainte-
nant 13 ans. La femme de Sobell a
lutté héroïquement à la fois en Amé-
rique et en Europe pour obtenir de
l'aide. La mère de Sobell âgée de 67
ans travaille jour et nuit pour la
libération de son fils. Des comités
ont été formés dans toute l'Amérique
et dans beaucoup d'autres nations.

Des éminentes personnalités
comme Bertrand Russell d'Angleterre
et Martin Duber d'Israël croient dans
l'innocence de Sobell. Aux États Unis
Reinhold Niebuhr, le Docteur Harold
C. Urey, le Rabbin Maurice Eisendrath
et Norman Thomas sont à la tête de
milliers de libertaires, membres du
clergé, savants, avocats et civils
qui réclament sa mise en liberté.
Beaucoup critiquent violemment son
procès le trouvant injuste, symboli-
sant une ère d'hystérie en Amérique.
D'autres déclarent que la sentence
est outrageuse.

Le monde entier n'oubliera pas
l'exécution des Rosenbergs. Il lutte
pour obtenir la liberté de Morton
Sobell, qui souffre dans sa cellule
à l'Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Une protestation universelle peut
le libérer. Ecrivez au:

Président John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

Il figlio di Sobell, un bambino al tempo
dell'arresto, è ora tredicenne. La moglie di
Sobell ha lottato eroicamente in America ed
in Europa al fine di ottenere l'appoggio del
pubblico. La madre di Sobell, di 67 anni, si
prodiga giorno e notte al fine di ridare la
libertà al suo figlio. Vari comitati si sono
organizzati in America ed in molte altre
nazioni.

Da 12 anni che queste parole profferite
dalla famiglia americana Morton Sobell
colmano per il mondo intero.

Da 12 anni che Morton Sobell - sin dal
momento che fu rapito assieme alla moglie
ed ai figli durante un soggiorno nel
Messico - combatte contro le mura della
prigione una battaglia eroica contro il
McCarthyismo.

Nel 1950 veniva coinvolto nello infame
processo di Julius e Ethel Rosenberg, accusato
d'espionaggio al fine di spionaggio. Il giudice

condannò a morte la coppia Rosenberg in
virtù della leggenda che essi avevano con-
segnato alla Russia il "segreto" della bomba
atomica. Il medesimo giudice decretò 30
anni di prigione per Morton Sobell. Il suo
accusatore fu un unico testimone il quale poi
si è narrato spregiuro.

Sobell veniva offerta una sola via di
salvezza: rendere una confessione ed accusare
i Rosenberg. "Sono innocente", protestava
Sobell. Egli non volle comprare la propria
libertà accusando falsamente i Rosenberg.
Veniva inviato ad Alcatraz, l'Isola del
Diavolo d'America. Cinque anni di prigionia
ad Alcatraz non hanno distrutto la sua fede.
La protesta pubblica d'ogni parte del mondo
ha provocato il suo trasferimento ad un
carcere meno duro.

Persone insigni come Bertrand Russell
d'Inghilterra e Martin Duber d'Israele credono
nell'innocenza di Sobell. Negli Stati Uniti,
Reinhold Niebuhr, il Dott. Harold C. Urey,
il Rabbin Maurice Eisendrath e Norman
Thomas marciavano alla testa di migliaia di
religiosi, scienziati, uomini di legge e difen-
sori delle libertà civili nel fare appelli per
la sua liberazione. Molti denunciavano l'ingiust-
izia del suo processo, simbolo di un'era
isterica in America. Altri detestano l'inumana
condanna.

Il mondo non dimentica la morte dei
Rosenberg. Il mondo vuole la liberazione di
Morton Sobell, il quale languisce dietro le sbarre
del Penitenziario Federale di Atlanta.

La protesta del mondo può liberarlo.
Scrivete a:

Il Presidente John F. Kennedy
La Casa Bianca
Washington, D. C.
Stati Uniti d'America

Sobell blev erbjuden en väg ut: erkänn och anknyta paret Rosenberg. "Jag är oskyldig," upprepad Sobell. Han vägrade att köpa sin friedom med falska anklagelser gentemot Rosenberg. Han blev sänd till Alcatraz, Amerikas Döjvaldsö. Fem år där kunde inte bryta ner honom. Efter protester från hela världen blev han slutligen förflyttad till ett mindre hårt fängelse.

President John F. Kennedy
the white house

הנשיא ג'ון פ. קנדי,
הבית הלבן,
וואשינגטון, ד.ס.
ארגון חבריה של אמריקה.

לסובל הנוצעה הצעת מוצא: להודות ולהאשים
 את הרבונות הגביריים. "אני חף מפשע!" - חזר
 המסביר יורדון סובל. הוא כירב בקננת את
 יהודה הנאשמות-שוא נגד הרבונות הגביריים. הוא
 בלא בכלי אלקטרא, ויהודה-השדים של אסטרליה.
 שנים בלא זה היו מסיקות כדי למוטט אותו.
 נאות האיצור בכל חלקי העולם הביאו להשברתו
 בלא מחות ומסור.

For 12 years these words from the lips of American scientist Morton Sobell have been heard around the world.

For 12 years, ever since he and his wife and children were kidnapped from their vacation in Mexico by the FBI, Morton Sobell has waged within prison walls a heroic battle against McCarthyism.

In 1950 he was thrown into the infamous trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. The judge condemned the Rosenberg couple to death on the myth that they gave Russia the "secret" of the atomic bomb. The same judge decreed 30 years for Morton Sobell. His accuser was a single witness who admitted perjury.

Sobell was offered one way out: make a confession and accuse the Rosenbergs. "I am innocent," Sobell repeated. He would not buy his freedom by falsely accusing the Rosenbergs. He was put in Alcatraz, America's Devil's Island. Five years there could not break him. Public protests from throughout the world brought his transfer to a less severe prison.

His son, baby when Sobell was arrested, is now 13 years old. Sobell's wife has fought heroically in both America and Europe to gain support. Sobell's mother, 67, works day night to see her son free. Committees have been formed across America and in many other nations.

Notables like Bertrand Russell of England and Martin Buber of Israel believe Sobell innocent. In the United States Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath and Norman Thomas lead thousands of clergy, scientists, lawyers and civil libertarians in appeals for his freedom. Many denounce his trial as unfair, a symbol of an era of hysteria in America. Others say the sentence is outrageous.

The world will not forget the Rosenberg execution. The world fights for freedom for Morton Sobell, who suffers behind bars in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

World protest can free him. Write

to: President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

Durante 12 años, estas palabras del sabio americano Morton Sobell han resonado en todo el mundo.

Durante 12 años, desde el día en que él, su mujer y sus niños fueron raptados en México por la FBI, Morton Sobell ha sostenido, desde dentro de los muros de su prisión, una batalla heroica contra el Macartismo.

En 1950 se vio arrastrado dentro del infame juicio de Julio y Ethel Rosenberg, acusado de haber conspirado para cometer un acto de espionaje. El juez condenó a muerte al matrimonio de los Rosenberg, basando su fallo en el mito de que éstos, habían dado el "secreto" de la bomba atómica a Rusia. Este mismo juez condena a Morton Sobell a 30 años de prisión. Su acusador y solo testigo, admite haber sido perjuró.

A Morton Sobell se le ofreció una salida si como testigo acusaba a los Rosenberg. "Soy inocente", repitió Sobell. No se avino a comprar su libertad acusando falsamente a los Rosenberg. Fue internado en Alcatraz, la Isla del Diablo americana. Cinco años ahí no pudieron quebrantar su espíritu. Protestas de todas partes del mundo indujeron a que se le transfiriera a una prisión menos severa.

Su hijo, apenas un nene cuando Sobell fuera arrestado, tiene ahora 13 años. La esposa de Sobell ha luchado

heroicamente, tanto en América como en Europa, para ganar apoyo. La madre de Sobell, 67, trabaja sin descanso para poder llegar a ver un día, a su hijo libre. Comités han sido organizados a través de América y en muchos otros países.

Hombres notables como Bertrand Russell de Inglaterra y Martin Buber de Israel, creen en la inocencia de Sobell. En los Estados Unidos, Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Rabi Maurice Eisendrath y Norman Thomas han dirigido movimientos a la cabeza de miles de miembros del clero, hombres de ciencia, abogados y civico libertarios, con el fin de pedir que se le ponga en libertad. Muchos son los que han denunciado al juicio calificandolo de injusto, símbolo de una era de histerismo en América. Otros manifiestan que la sentencia constituye un ultraje.

El mundo no ha de olvidar jamás la ejecución de los Rosenberg. El mundo lucha por obtener la libertad de Morton Sobell, quien sufre detrás de los muros de la Prisión Federal de Atlanta.

Una protesta mundial puede liberarlo. Escriba a:

Presidente John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington D. C.
U. S. A.

1B1277

La famille Sobell (de gauche à droite) sa fille Sidney, la mère de Sobell, âgée de 67 ans, son fils Mark, âgé de 13 ans et son épouse Helen, feront appel aux Nations Unies au cours d'une manifestation publique devant le quartier général de l'UN à New York.

משפחת סובל (מימין לשמאל), בתם סידני, אמה של סובל, בת 67, בנו מרק בן 13, ואשתו הלן, יפגשו לפני מרתון סובל האסורים באסירות בניו יורק.

La familia de los Sobell (de izquierda a derecha), la hija Sidney, la madre de Sobell, Rosa, 67, el hijo Marco, 13, y esposa, Helena, apelan ante las Naciones Unidas en demostración pública a las puertas de la oficina central de las NU en Nueva York.

Familjen Sobell (fr.v.t.h.), dottern Sidney, Sobbels mor Rosa, 67 år, sonen Mark, 13 år, och hustrun Helen väddar till Förenta Nationerna i en demonstration utanför FN:s högkvarter i New York.

La famiglia Sobell (da sinistra a destra), la figlia Sidney, la madre Rosa, di 67 anni, il figlio Mark, di 13 anni, e la moglie Elena, fa appello alle Nazioni Unite in pubblica protesta davanti all'ONU a New York.



DO NOT CROSS
DEPT.

The Sobell family (left to right), daughter Sidney, Sobell's mother Rosa, 67, son Mark, 13, and wife Helen, appeal to the United Nations in public demonstration outside UN headquarters in New York.

The following are among the internationally known who have appealed for Morton Sobell's release on many grounds:

המפורסמים אשר פנו לממשלה כדי שישחררו את מורטון סובל הם:

Los siguientes se cuentan entre las figuras internacionales de renombre, que han apelado aduciendo múltiples de razones, para que se le ponga en libertad:

Belgian League for the Rights of Man
Bishop of Birmingham, England
Robert Bolt, playwright, England
Dr. Martin Barber, Israel
Dr. Edmund Cahn, New York University Law School
Bernd Carlman, Sweden
Pablo Casals, Puerto Rico
Lord Chorley, England
Canon Collins, England
Fra Ester Dahl, Sweden
Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium
Dr. Thomas L. Emerson, Yale Law School, U.S.A.
Michael Foot, Sydney Silverman, Stephen Swinger, and twenty-seven other British Members of Parliament, England
Gerald Gardiner, Q.C., former Chairman of the General Council of the Bar of England
Canon Bryan Green, England
Dr. E. J. Juras, chairman of the Israeli League for the Rights of Man, and twenty-four other eminent Israelis
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., U.S.A.
Morris Lath, Director of the Joint Commission on Social Action, United Synagogue of America, U.S.A.

Elenciamo, tra le personalità internazionali che per ragioni varie hanno fatto appello per la liberazione di Sobell:

Bländ av internationellt kända personligheter, som av många anledningar har väddat för Sobells befrielse är följande:

Les noms suivants sont parmi ceux de renommée internationale qui pour des raisons diverses réclament la mise en liberté de Sobell.

Doris Lessing, author, England
Rev. Peter McCormack, former Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz, U.S.A.
U.S. Senator Lee Metcalf, U.S.A.
Cesare Merzagora, President of Italian Senate, Italy
Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian, and fifteen hundred American Clergymen, U.S.A.
Lord Boyd Orr, England
Dr. Linus Pauling, scientist, U.S.A.
Clarence E. Pickett, U.S.A.
Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Senior Professor of Law, University of Mexico
Lord Bertrand Russell, England
Jean-Paul Sartre, France
Alan Sillitoe, author, England
Donald Soper, England
Bishop of Southwark, England
Mervyn Stockwood, England
Norman Thomas, civil libertarian, U.S.A.
Kenneth Tynan, critic, England
Dr. Harold C. Urey, scientist, U.S.A.
Arnold Wesker, playwright, England
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, U.S.A.
Bishop of Woolwich, England

181277

TWAALF JAAR NA HET PROCES ROSENBERG
Morton Sobell nog steeds in de gevangenis

Coinculpe des Rosenberg
orton Sobell était-il coupable?

HON KÄMPAJ
FÖR SIN MA

Han dömlen till straff för jättegärdar i USA...
I Stockholm, angående Morton Sobell, som kämpar i
sin strid att bli fri från en utredning om åtal för
en utredning om spionage.

Swap 'Sickens' Wife of Sobell

documenti
Una vittima di MacCarthy
Un innocente da
dieci anni nell'
prigioni USA

30 ans de prison pour MORTON SOBELL
Aidez-moi à libérer mon mari, dit sa femme Helen

Isach Inach (Photo) Petition for
Release of Son-in-law Morton Sobell

Was jaillet
anti-semitic

Wife seeks sup
Sir Barnett Ja

Vrouw zoekt herzien
spionagegevoel in V

I am helping
Mrs Sobell

CONTAINING PROTEST
Protesters Free, Why Not Sobell?

HELEN SOBELL IN LONDON
TO FIGHT FOR HUSBAND

Sobell's Mother Tries To Get Arrested at White House

For further information contact

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
240 Broadway, New York 10, New York • ALgonquin 4-9900

1B1277

THE SOBELL COMMITTEE
940 Broadway
New York 10, N.Y.

Have you made your
contribution for our
fall work? Please do.

We look forward to seeing you.

Please join our open house
gathering to welcome visitors
from throughout the United States
attending our national conference
on next steps in the Sobell case.
A special arrangement, the
producers of the new documentary
film now in production to tell
the Sobell story have consented
to preview excerpts.

Refreshments

74 Fifth Ave.
(near 14th st.)
New York City

Room 11 K

ADELPHI HALL

Saturday, Sept. 22, 9 P.M.

Open House

Now Being Filmed...

67D

The Movie
You Have Been Waiting
To See

You are invited to
A special preview of clips
from a soon-to-be-released film

on the case of

MORTON SOBELL

1B1288



LIBERTÉ MORTELL

DAD LIBERTAD A MORTON SOBELL 670

BEFRIA MORTON SOBEL

LIBEREZ MORTON SOBELL

LIBERTA PER MORTON SOBELL

חברו את מורטון סובל!

FREE MORTON SOBELL

eg Bob Kenned
o Release Sobell

WHITES CAMPAIGN TO FREE SOBELL

HELEN SOBELL:
4: Mijn man werd onschuldig met de Rosenbergs veroordeeld

Time for clemency

CLEMENCY PLEA FOR CONVICTED U. S. SCIENTIST

Mijn man is onschuldig

Pousard is innocent, she pleads

POUR LIGERER NEN EN JE DEMANDE L'ABSE D'ORTES LES PERSONNE EPPRES DE JUSTICE avous du Mier l'ose Sobell

Incontro con la signora Sobell

Mevr. Sobell: mijn man is onschuldig

Wine in grey e mercy

Min man är oskyldig - han är ingen spion

Haar man zit al twaalf jaar onschuldig

ite House March
aks Sobell Release

1B 1289

Depuis 12 ans ces mots prononcés par le savant Américain Morton Sobell ont été répétés dans le monde entier.

Depuis 12 ans, du jour où il a été enlevé avec sa femme et ses enfants par le FBI, alors qu'il passait ses vacances au Mexique, Morton Sobell de sa prison a engagé une lutte héroïque contre le McCarthisme.

de conspiration en cas d'espionnage. Le juge condamna à mort le couple Rosenberg d'après le mythe qu'ils avaient livré "le secret" de la bombe atomique à la Russie. Le même juge condamna Morton Sobell à 30 ans de prison. Son accusateur était seulement un témoin qui confessa avoir fait un faux serment.

On offrit à Sobell une chance: c'est à dire faire une confession et accuser les Rosenbergs. "Je suis innocent" répétait Sobell. Il refusa d'acheter sa liberté en accusant faussement les Rosenbergs. Il fut emprisonné à Alcatraz, l'Île du Diable d'Amérique. Cinq longues années ne pouvaient briser sa résistance. Une protestation publique venue du monde entier provoqua son transfert dans une prison moins sévère.

Son fils, qui n'était qu'un bébé lorsque Sobell fut arrêté, a maintenant 13 ans. La femme de Sobell a lutté héroïquement à la fois en Amérique et en Europe pour obtenir de l'aide. La mère de Sobell âgée de 67 ans travaille jour et nuit pour la libération de son fils. Des cotisations ont été formées dans toute l'Amérique et dans beaucoup d'autres nations.

La Résistance Israélienne et Martin Buber d'Israël croient dans l'innocence de Sobell. Aux Etats Unis Reinhold Niebuhr, le docteur Harold C. Urey, le Rabbin Maurice Eisendrath et Norman Thomas sont à la tête de milliers de libertaires, membres du clergé, savants, avocats et civils qui réclament sa mise en liberté. Beaucoup critiquent violemment son procès le trouvant injuste, symbolisant une ère d'hystérie en Amérique. D'autres déclarent que la sentence est outrageuse.

Le monde entier n'oubliera pas l'exécution des Rosenbergs. Il lutte pour obtenir la liberté de Morton Sobell, qui souffre dans sa cellule à l'Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Une protestation universelle peut le libérer. Ecrivez au:

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

Son 12 anni che queste parole profferite dallo scienziato americano Morton Sobell echeggiano nel mondo intero.

Son 12 anni che Morton Sobell - sin dal giorno che fu rapito assieme alla moglie ed i bambini durante un soggiorno nel Messico - combatte contro le mura della prigione una battaglia eroica contro il McCarthismo.

Nel 1950 veniva coinvolto nell'infame processo di Julius e Ethel Rosenberg, accusato di complicità al fine di spionaggio. Il giudice condannava a morte la coppia Rosenberg in virtù della leggenda che essi avevano consegnato alla Russia il "segreto" della bomba atomica. Il medesimo giudice decretava 30 anni di prigione per Morton Sobell. Il suo accusatore fu un uomo testimone il quale poi si dimiseva, spergiuro.

A Sobell venne offerta una sola via di salvezza: rendere una confessione ed accusare i Rosenberg. "Sono innocente," protestava Sobell. Egli non volle comprare la propria libertà accusando falsamente i Rosenberg. Veniva mandato ad Alcatraz, l'Isola del Diavolo d'America. Cinque anni di prigionia ad Alcatraz non riuscirono a distrarre la sua fede. La protesta pubblica a ogni parte del mondo ha provocato il suo trasferimento ad un carcere meno duro.

La moglie di Sobell, un bambino a tempo dell'arresto, ora tredicenne. La moglie di Sobell ha lottato eroicamente in America ed in Europa al fine di ottenere l'appoggio del pubblico. La madre di Sobell, di 67 anni, si prodiga giorno e notte al fine di ridare la libertà a suo figlio. Vari comitati si sono organizzati in America ed in molte altre nazioni.

Persone insigni come Bertrand Russell d'Inghilterra e Martin Buber d'Israele credono nell'innocenza di Sobell. Negli Stati Uniti, Reinhold Niebuhr, il Dott. Harold C. Urey, il Rabbin Maurice Eisendrath e Norman Thomas marciavano alla testa di migliaia di religiosi, scienziati, uomini di legge, difensori delle libertà civili nel fare appello per la sua liberazione. Molti denunciavano l'ingiustizia del suo processo, simbolo di un'isteria in America. Altri detestano la condanna.

Il mondo non dimentica la morte dei Rosenberg. Il mondo lottava per la liberazione di Morton Sobell, il quale languisce dietro le sbarre del Penitenziario Federale di Atlanta.

La protesta del mondo può liberarlo. Scrivete a:

Il Presidente John F. Kennedy
La Casa Bianca
Washington, D. C.
Stati Uniti d'America

HANS SÖNNER HANS SÖNNER

I 12 år har dessa ord från den amerikanske vetenskapsmannen Morton Sobell ljudit runt hela världen.

I 12 år, ända sedan han och hans fru och barn blevo kidnappade av FBI från deras semesterställe i Mexiko, har Morton Sobell från sin fängelsecell utkämpat sin heroiska kamp mot McCarthyism.

1950 blev han inblandad i den ökända rättegången mot Julius och Ethel Rosenberg och blev då anklagad för förberedelse till spionage. Paret Rosenberg blev dömda till döden baserat på myten att de hade givit kyssland "hemligheten" till atombomben. Samma domare gav Morton Sobell 30 år. Han blev dömd på ett enda vittnesmål som också erkände att han givit falsk vittnesd.

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En världsomspännande protest kan befria honom. Skriv till:

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

הנה, שהיה חינוך כאשר סובל נאמר
הינו כיום, כי 12. דעיתו על סובל
נאמר בגבורה הן באמריקה והן באירופה
על כמה לזכות בהכירה וספק. זהו כי
סובל, בה 6/ עובדה יוסף. לילה כדי
לראות את בנה חובלים ועצום חזקו
ברחבי אמריקה ובמקום אחרים.

אנשי ציבור במרסדאד האם כאמריקה
ומרסין בובר מישלל מאסונים כי סובל
הינו חף מפשע. משרות דברית, דינהוד
ניחבור, ד"ר הארונס סניור, דברי, ריס
איינבראד וניסיון האם. היום בראש
אלפים על שוהי חידוש בתנעם את שחרורו.
רבים כונים את כשפטו כבלתי הוגן,
כסל לתקופה של היסטוריה באמריקה.
אחרים אומרים כי גור הדין הוא מזעזע.

העולם לא יסבח את הרודנברגרים
שהוצאו להורג. העולם נלחם לספק
שחרורו של מורסון סובל, הנאמן מאחורי
הסורבים על כמה חשיתת.

מחאה העולם עצומות להביא לשחרורו.
כתבו אל:
הנשיא ג'ון א. קנדי,
בית הלבן,
וואשינגטון, ד.ס.
אמצות הברית על אמריקה.

HANS SÖNNER HANS SÖNNER

מה 12 שנה שלמים אלו, היוצאות מבין
של הכרזת המרסקאני מורסון סובל, נעשיות
ברחבי העולם.

מה 12 שנה, כאלו נחשפו הוא, אחיו וילדיהם
מפסוק היוצאת במסכיקו על ידי סוכני הבולשת
המרסקית (F.B.I.). קורא מורסון סובל הגר
ונלחם בגבורה מבין כלמי הכלל בנק-קרטיס.

ב-1950 סובל לחץ התנעם חודש לספק על
יוליוס וזאל רודנברגר, האם. ל. חיה קשר
לשם ביוצן העשו ריבול. השופט דן את הוגו
רודנברגר למיתה על יסוד האגדה שהם ספרו
לרוסיה את סוד הפצצה האטומית. אותו שופט
דן למאסר שלשים שנה את מורסון סובל. מאסיו
היה עד יחיד שהודה כי נשבע לשקר.

לסובל היוצת התנעם כווצא: להודות ולהאשים
את הרודנברגרים. "אני חף מפשע" - הוד
והשמיץ מורסון סובל. הוא סירב לקנות את
חירותו במעשרות-שאל נגד הרודנברגרים. הוא
נכלא בכלא אלקטראד, אי-השדים על אמריקה.
השם שנים בכלא זה היו כפטיקות כדי לסוכט אותו.
מחאות הציבור בכל חלקי העולם הביאו להקברתו
לכלא פחות חבור.

INNOCENT

For 12 years these words from the lips of American scientist Morton Sobell have been heard around the world.

For 12 years, ever since he and his wife and children were kidnapped from their vacation in Mexico by the FBI, Morton Sobell has waged within prison walls a heroic battle against McCarthyism.

In 1950 he was thrown into the infamous trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. The judge condemned the Rosenberg couple to death on the myth that they gave Russia the "secret" of the atomic bomb. The same judge decreed 30 years for Morton Sobell. His accuser was a simple witness who admitted perjury.

Sobell was offered one way out: make a confession and accuse the Rosenbergs. "I am innocent," Sobell repeated. He would not buy his freedom by falsely accusing the Rosenbergs. He was put in Alcatraz, America's Devil's Island. Five years there could not break him. Public protests from throughout the world brought his transfer to a less severe prison.

His son, a baby when Sobell was arrested, is now 13 years old. Sobell's wife has fought heroically in both America and Europe to gain support. Sobell's mother, 67, works day night to see her son free. Committees have been formed across America and in many other nations.

Notables like Bertrand Russell of England and Martin Buber of Israel believe Sobell innocent. In the United States Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath and Norman Thomas lead thousands of clergy, scientists, lawyers and civil libertarians in appeals for his freedom. Many denounce his trial as unfair, a symbol of an era of hysteria in America. Others say the sentence is outrageous.

The world will not forget the Rosenberg execution. The world fights for freedom for Morton Sobell, who suffers behind bars in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

World protest can free him. Write to:

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

INNOCENT

Durante 12 años, estas palabras del científico americano Morton Sobell han resonado en todo el mundo.

Durante 12 años, desde el día en que él, su mujer y sus niños fueron raptados en México por la FBI, Morton Sobell ha sostenido, desde dentro de los muros de su prisión, una batalla heroica contra el Macartismo.

En 1950 se vio arrastrado dentro del infame juicio de Julio y Ethel Rosenberg, acusado de haber conspirado para cometer un acto de espionaje. El juez condenó a muerte al matrimonio de los Rosenbergs, basando su fallo en el mito de que éstos, habían dado el "secreto" de la bomba atómica a Rusia. Este mismo juez condena a Morton Sobell a 30 años de prisión. Su acusador y solo testigo, admite haber sido perjuró.

Sobell se le ofreció una salida si confesaba, y acusaba a los Rosenberg. " Soy inocente ", repitió Sobell. No se avino a comprar su libertad acusando falsamente a los Rosenberg. Fue internado en Alcatraz, la Isla del Diablo americana. Cinco años ahí no pudieron quebrantar su espíritu. Protestas de todas partes del mundo indujeron a que se le transfiriera a una prisión menos severa.

Su hijo, apenas un niño cuando Sobell fuera arrestado, tiene ahora 13 años. La esposa de Sobell ha luchado

heroicamente, tanto en América como en Europa, para ganar apoyo. La madre de Sobell, 67, trabaja sin descanso para poder llegar a ver un día, a su hijo libre. Comités han sido organizados a través de América y en muchos otros países.

Hombres notables como Bertrand Russell de Inglaterra y Martin Buber de Israel, creen en la inocencia de Sobell. En los Estados Unidos, Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Rabi Maurice Eisendrath y Norman Thomas han dirigido movimientos a la cabeza de miles de miembros del clero, hombres de ciencia, abogados y civico libertarios, con el fin de pedir que se le ponga en libertad. Muchos son los que han denunciado al juicio calificandolo de injusto, símbolo de una era de histerismo en América. Otros manifiestan que la sentencia constituye un ultraje.

El mundo no ha de olvidar jamás la ejecución de los Rosenberg. El mundo lucha por obtener la libertad de Morton Sobell, quien sufre detras de los muros de la Prisión Federal de Atlanta.

Una protesta mundial puede liberarlo. Escriba a:

Presidente John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington D. C.
U. S. A.

1B1289

... (אג גאט) sa
fillo Sidney, la mór de Sobell, ágée de
67 ans, son fils Mark, âgé de 13 ans et
son épouse Helen, 67 ans, appel aux Nations
Unies au cours d'une manifestation publique
devant le quartier général de l'UN à New York.

מסעדת סובל (מיכאל לזאט), הנת סידיי,
אמו של סובל רוז בה 67, בניו סובל 13,
ואשתו הלן, 67, מבינות לפני מרכז האו"ם
המאורחות בניו יורק.

La familia de los Sobell (de izquierda a de-
recha), la hija Sidney, la madre de Sobell,
Rosa, 67, el hijo Mark, 13, y esposa,
Helen, apelan ante las Naciones Unidas en
demostración pública a las puertas de la
oficina central de las NU en Nueva York.

Familjen Sobell (fr.v.t.h.), dottern
Sidney, Sobells mor Rosa, 67 år,
sonen Mark, 13 år, och hustrun Helen
vädjar till Förenta Nationerna i en
demonstration utanför FNs högkvarter
i New York.

La famiglia Sobell (da sinistra a destra), la
figlia Sidney, la madre Rosa, di 67 anni, il
figlio Mark, di 13 anni, e la moglie Elena, fa
appello alle Nazioni Unite in pubblica pro-
testa davanti all'ONU a New York.



The Sobell family (left to right), daughter Sidney Sobell's mother Rosa, 67, son Mark, 13, and wife Helen, appeal to the United Nations in public demonstration outside UN headquarters in New York.

The following are among the internationally known
who have appealed for Morton Sobell's release in
many languages:

המכונים הם הם בין אלה אשר ציבור בינלאומי
מבקש את שחרורו של סובל מורטון

Los siguientes se cuentan entre las figuras
internacionales de renombre, que han apelado
adjudicando multitud de lenguas, para que se le
libere en libertad:

Elonchiano, tra le personaggi più famosi in
che ha chiesto la liberazione di Sobell.

Bland de internationellt kända personer,
heter, som av många antydningar har vädjat
för Sobells befrielse är följande:

Les noms suivants sont parmi ceux de renommée
internationale qui pour des raisons majeures
réclament la mise en liberté de Sobell.

Belgian League for the Rights of Man
Bishop, of Birmingham, England
Robert Bell, playwright, England
Dr. Martin Buber, Israel
Dr. Eugene C. Smith, New York University
Law School
Berndt Carlman, Sweden
Pablo Casals, Puerto Rico
Lord Cherley, England
Canon Collins, England
Fra Ester Dahl, Sweden
Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium
Dr. Thomas I. Emerson, Yale Law School, U.S.A.
Michael F. J. Smith, Birmingham, England
Swiss, and other British
Members of Parliament, England
Gerald G. Smith, O.C., former Chairman of
the General Council of the Bar of England
Canon Bryan, England
Dr. E. J. Larus, Chairman of the Israeli
League for the Rights of Man, and twenty-
four other eminent Israelis
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., U.S.A.
Morris Lurie, Director of the Joint Commis-
sion on Social Action, United Synagogue
of America, U.S.A.

Doris Lessing, author, England
Rev. Peter McCormack, former Protestant
chaplain at Alcatraz, U.S.A.
U.S. Senator Lee Metcalf, U.S.A.
Cesare Merzagora, President of Italian
Senate, Italy
Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian, and
fifteen hundred American Clergymen, U.S.A.
Lord Boyd Orr, England
Dr. Linus Pauling, scientist, U.S.A.
Clarence E. Pickett, U.S.A.
Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Senator Professor of
Law, University of Mexico
Lord Bertrand Russell, England
Jean-Paul Sartre, France
Alan Sillitoe, author, England
Donald Soper, England
Bishop of Southwark, England
Mervyn Stockwood, England
Norman Thomas, civil libertarian, U.S.A.
Kenneth Tynan, critic, England
Dr. Harold C. Urey, scientist, U.S.A.
Arnold Wesker, playwright, England
Women's International League for Peace
and Freedom, U.S.A.
Bishop of Woolwich, England

13/289

TWAALF JAAR NA HET PROCES ROSENBERG
Morton Sobell nog steeds in de gevangenis

De Persgroep
De Persgroep
PUBLISHED DAILY IN AMSTERDAM

No. 11 - 1963

La Soberanía de
Mexico y el Caso
de Morton Sobell

HON KÄMPAR FÖR SIN MA

Coinculpe des Rosenberg
Morton Sobell était-il coupable?

Hon kämpar för sin ma
Hon kämpar för sin ma
Hon kämpar för sin ma

Swap 'Sickens' Wife of Sobell

Kamp for...

documenti
Una vittima di MacCarthy

Un innocente da
dodici anni nell
prigioni USA

30 ans de prison pour MORTON SOBELL
Aidez-moi à libérer mon mari de sa femme Heide

Was jailed
anti-semitic
Wife seeks sup
Sir Barnett Jai

Israeli Intellectuals Petition For
Release of Scientist Morton Sobell

Sobell's...

Continuing Protest
Freeglass from White House

MORTON SOBELL IN LONDON
TO FIGHT FOR HUSBAND

Why I am helping
Mrs Sobell

Vrouw zoekt herzien
spionagevonnis in V

Sobell's Mother Tries To Get Arrested at White House

For further information contact:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
940 Broadway, New York 10, New York • ALgonquin 4-9763

151289

NEWS REPORT

b7D

DAILY FREEDOM VIGIL AT THE UNITED NATIONS
STARTS OCT. 17 FOR MORTON SOBELL

Will You Give Two Hours
For The Man Who Has Given 13 Years?

We call you to the United Nations Plaza, 43rd Street and 1st Ave.
Wednesday, Oct. 17, from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

Help launch our daily freedom vigil. It is urgent to start with
a big attendance. UN members must be persuaded to appeal to
President Kennedy for Morton Sobell's freedom.

The timing is crucial. A formal parole hearing is set for Oct. 30
in Washington.

Each day after the start of the Freedom Vigil Oct. 17, a
representation of the thousands urging Sobell's freedom will
be at the UN Plaza between noon and 2 p.m.

Will you come on Oct. 17th?

What other time can you give?

Please fill out the form below and mail at once!

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

AL 4-9983

Count on me to be at United Nations Plaza, 12 noon-2 p.m.
on Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Also, I would like to take part on other days. The time most
convenient for me is

☐ Mon. ☐ Tues. ☐ Wed. ☐ Thurs. ☐ Fri.

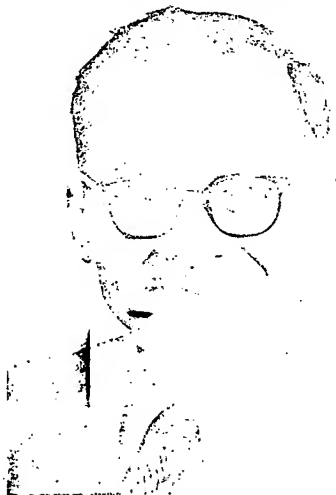
Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Phone _____

1B1297



DAD LIBERTAD A MORTON SOBELL

87D

BEFRIA MORTON SOBELL

LIBEREZ MORTON SOBELL

LIBERTA PER MORTON SOBELL

שחררו את מורטון סובל!

FREE MORTON SOBELL

Beg Bob Kennedy to Release Sobell

The U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources has asked Sen. Edward Kennedy to urge President John F. Kennedy to release Morton Sobell.

WIFE CAMPAIGN TO FREE SOBELL

Mrs. Helen Sobell has launched a campaign to free her husband, Morton Sobell, who is serving a 30-year term in prison for espionage.

HELEN SOBELL: Mijn man werd onschuldig met de Rosenbergs veroordeeld

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, has written a book titled 'My Husband and I' in which she tells the story of her husband's conviction and her own efforts to secure his release.

Time for clemency

It is time for the government to consider clemency for Morton Sobell, who has served more than 20 years in prison for a crime for which he was innocent.

CLEMENCY PLEA FOR CONVICTED U.S. SCIENTIST

A plea for clemency for Morton Sobell, a convicted U.S. scientist, has been made by several members of Congress.

Mijn man is onschuldig

Mrs. Helen Sobell has written a book in which she states that her husband, Morton Sobell, was innocent of the charges against him.

POUR L'EDICteur MON JE DEMANDE L'AMDE D'OUTRES LES PERSONNE L'EMISES DE JUSTICE

Mrs. Helen Sobell has written a book in which she asks for the release of her husband, Morton Sobell, and for the release of other innocent people who are in prison.

My husband is innocent, she pleads

Mrs. Helen Sobell has written a book in which she pleads for the release of her husband, Morton Sobell, whom she claims is innocent.

Incontro con la signora Sobell

A meeting with Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, was held in New York City.

Haar man zit al twaalf jaar onschuldig

Mrs. Helen Sobell has written a book in which she states that her husband, Morton Sobell, has been in prison for 12 years for a crime for which he is innocent.

LET'S FREE SOBELL PLEA

A plea for the release of Morton Sobell has been made by several members of Congress.

Wife in grey

Mrs. Helen Sobell has written a book in which she tells the story of her husband's conviction and her own efforts to secure his release.

My husband is innocent

Mrs. Helen Sobell has written a book in which she pleads for the release of her husband, Morton Sobell, whom she claims is innocent.

Min man är oskyldig - han är ingen spion!

Mrs. Helen Sobell has written a book in which she states that her husband, Morton Sobell, is innocent of the charges against him.

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Mrs. Helen Sobell has written a book in which she states that her husband, Morton Sobell, has been in prison for 12 years for a crime for which he is innocent.

1B1298

Morton Sobell

I 12 år har dessa ord från den amerikanske vetenskapsmannen Morton Sobell ljudit runt hela världen.

I 12 år, ända sedan han och hans fru och barn blivit kidnappade av FBI från deras semesterställe i Mexico, har Morton Sobell från sin fängelsecell utkampat sin heroiska kamp mot McCarthyism.

1950 blev han inblandad i den ökända rättegången mot Julius och Ethel Rosenberg och blev då anklagad för förberedelse till spionage. Paret Rosenberg blev dömda till döden baserat på mynig att de hade givit kyssland "hemligheten" till atombomben. Samma domare gav Morton Sobell 30 år. Han blev dömd på ett enda vittnesmål som också erkände att han givit falsk vittnesbed.

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Världen kan inte glömma paret Rosenbergs avrättning. Världen kämpar för frihet för Morton Sobell, som lider bakom galler i Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

En världsomspännande protest kan befria honom. Skriv till:

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

בנו, שהיה תינוק כאשר סובל נאסר היינו ביום בן 13. היינו על סובל נאבק בגבורה הן באמריקה והן באירופה על פנה לזכות בתביעות ופסק. אנו זה סובל, בת 67, עובדת יומם וליילה כדי לראות את בנה חופשי ופדוה חוקם ברחבי אמריקה ובמסגים וארצות אחרות.

אנשי ציבור כפטרסונד ראסל מאנגליה וברטין בורר שווייץ מאכאניס כי סובל הינו חף מפשע. בארצות הברית, דיונהולד ניהבור, ד"ר הארולד ק. וריי, רבני מוריס איינווארדס ונורמאן תומס קונדס בראש אלפים של שותרי הידוע בתבע את שחרורו. רבים מבנים את חירותו בתבע את שחרורו. כפסל לתקופת על הוויכוח האמריקני. אחרים אומרים כי גור הדין הוא כפועל.

העולם לא ישת את הרונברגרים שהוצאו להורג. העולם נלחם לשען שחרורו של מורטון סובל, המאבק האחרון הסורבים על פלא אסלנטה.

מאחור העולם עלויות להביא לשחרורו. כתבו אל: הנשיא ג'ון פ. קנדי, הבית הלבן, ואשינגטון, ד.ס. ארצות הברית על אמריקה.

מה 12 יום שלום אלו, היוצאות פניו על הסדרן האמריקאני מורטון סובל, נשענות ברחבי העולם.

מה 12 שנה, כמד נחשפו הוא, אשתו וילדיהם ספקום חושבים במסגיקו על ידי סוכני הבולטת הסוכנית (פ.בי.איי.) קורא מורטון סובל חגר ונלחם בגבורה מבין כחלי הכלא בסקי-קרטס.

ב-1950 הוסל לחוך הכשעם הנודע לשבש של יוליוס וואל רוזנברג, באשמה של עשירת קשר לשם ביצוע תעשי ריגול. תשובת דן את חוג רוזנברג לשיחה על ידוע האגדה הם כפרי ערשית את ידוע הפשעה האטומית. אורו סודת דן לטאטר. ימים שנה את מורטון סובל. מאשימו היה עד יחיד שורה כי נשבע לשקר.

לסובל תוצע הצעת מוצא: להודות ולהאשים את הרונברגרים. "אני חף מפשע!" - חזר והעמיק מורטון סובל. הוא סירב לקנות את חירותו בתמורה-שוא נגד הרונברגרים. הוא נכלא בכלא אלקסאד, אי-הסדים של אמריקה. חמש שנים נכלא זה היו כספיקות כדי למוטט אותו. מאחור הציור בכל הלקי העולם הביאו להעברתו לכלא פתוח חסור.

For 12 years these words from the lips of American scientist Morton Sobell have been heard around the world.

For 12 years, ever since he and his wife and children were kidnapped from their vacation in Mexico by the FBI, Morton Sobell has waged within prison walls a heroic battle against McCarthyism.

In 1950 he was thrown into the infamous trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. The judge condemned the Rosenberg couple to death on the myth that they gave Russia the "secret" of the atomic bomb. The same judge decreed 30 years for Morton Sobell. His accuser was a single witness who admitted perjury.

Sobell was offered one way out: make a confession and accuse the Rosenbergs. "I am innocent," Sobell repeated. He would not buy his freedom by falsely accusing the Rosenbergs. He was put in Alcatraz, America's Devil's Island. Five years there could not break him. Public protests from throughout the world brought his transfer to a less severe prison.

His son, a baby when Sobell was arrested, is now 13 years old. Sobell's wife has fought heroically in both America and Europe to gain support. Sobell's mother, 67, works day night to see her son free. Committees have been formed across America and in many other nations.

Notables like Bertrand Russell of England and Martin Buber of Israel believe Sobell innocent. In the United States Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath and Norman Thomas lead thousands of clergy, scientists, lawyers and civil libertarians in appeals for his freedom. Many denounce his trial as unfair, a symbol of an era of hysteria in America. Others say the sentence is outrageous.

The world will not forget the Rosenberg execution. The world fights for freedom for Morton Sobell, who suffers behind bars in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

World protest can free him. Write

to:

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

Durante 12 años, estas palabras del sabio americano Morton Sobell han resonado en todo el mundo.

Durante 12 años, desde el día en que él, su mujer y sus niños fueran raptados en México por la FBI, Morton Sobell ha sostenido, desde dentro de los muros de su prisión, una batalla heroica contra el Macartismo.

En 1950 se vio arrastrado dentro del infame juicio de Julio y Ethel Rosenberg, acusado de haber conspirado para cometer un acto de espionaje. El juez condenó a muerte al matrimonio de los Rosenberg, basando su fallo en el mito de que éstos, habían dado el "secreto" de la bomba atómica a Rusia. Este mismo juez condena a Morton Sobell a 30 años de prisión. Su acusador y solo testigo, admitió haber sido perjuro.

A Sobell se le ofreció una salida si confesaba, y acusaba a los Rosenberg. "Soy inocente", repitió Sobell. No se avino a comprar su libertad acusando falsamente a los Rosenberg. Fue internado en Alcatraz, la Isla del Diablo americana. Cinco años ahí no pudieron quebrantar su espíritu. Protestas de todas partes del mundo indujeron a que se le transfiriera a una prisión menos severa.

Su hijo, apenas un niño cuando Sobell fuera arrestado, tiene ahora 13 años. La esposa de Sobell ha luchado

heroicamente, tanto en América como en Europa, para ganar apoyo. La madre de Sobell, 67, trabaja sin descanso para poder llegar a ver un día, a su hijo libre. Comités han sido organizados a través de América y en muchos otros países.

Hombres notables como Bertrand Russell de Inglaterra y Martin Buber de Israel, creen en la inocencia de Sobell. En los Estados Unidos, Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Rabí Maurice Eisendrath y Norman Thomas han dirigido movimientos a la cabeza de miles de miembros del clero, hombres de ciencia, abogados y civico libertarios, con el fin de pedir que se le ponga en libertad. Muchos son los que han denunciado al juicio calificandolo de injusto, símbolo de una era de histerismo en América. Otros manifiestan que la sentencia constituye un ultraje.

El mundo no ha de olvidar jamás la ejecución de los Rosenberg. El mundo lucha por obtener la libertad de Morton Sobell, quien sufre detras de los muros de la Prisión Federal de Atlanta.

Una protesta mundial puede liberarlo. Escriba a:
Presidente John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington D. C.
U. S. A.

1B1298

Depuis 12 ans ces mots prononcés par le savant Américain Morton Sobell ont été répétés dans le monde entier.

Depuis 12 ans, du jour où il a été enlevé avec sa femme et ses enfants par le FBI, alors qu'il passait ses vacances au Mexique, Morton Sobell de sa prison a engagé une lutte héroïque contre le McCarthyisme.

En 1950 il fut accusé dans le procès infamant de Julius et de Ethel Rosenberg de conspiration en cas d'espionnage. Le juge condamna à mort le couple Rosenberg d'après le mythe qu'ils avaient livré "le secret" de la bombe atomique à la Russie. Le même juge condamna Morton Sobell à 30 ans de prison. Son accusateur était seulement un témoin qui confessa avoir fait un faux serment.

On offrit à Sobell une chance: c'est à dire fuir une confession et accuser les Rosenbergs. "Je suis innocent" répétait Sobell. Il refusa d'acheter sa liberté en accusant faussement les Rosenbergs. Il fut emprisonné à Alcatraz, l'Île du Diable d'Amérique. Cinq longues années ne pouvaient briser sa résistance. Une protestation publique venue du monde entier provoqua son transfert dans une prison moins sévère.

Son fils, qui n'était qu'un bébé lorsque Sobell fut arrêté, a maintenant 13 ans. La femme de Sobell a lutté héroïquement à la fois en Amérique et en Europe pour obtenir de l'aide. La mère de Sobell âgée de 67 ans travaille jour et nuit pour la libération de son fils. Les deux ont été formés dans toute l'Amérique et dans beaucoup d'autres nations.

Des éminentes personnalités comme Bertrand Russell d'Angleterre et Martin Luther d'Israël ont écrit dans l'innocence de Sobell. Aux États Unis Reinhold Niebuhr, le docteur Harold C. Urey, le Rabbini Maurice Eisendrath et Norman Thomas sont à la tête de milliers de libertaires, membres du clergé, savants, avocats et civils qui réclament sa mise en liberté. Beaucoup critiquent violemment son procès le trouvant injuste, symbolisant une ère d'hystérie en Amérique. D'autres déclarent que la sentence est outragée.

Le monde entier n'oublie pas l'exécution des Rosenbergs. La lutte pour obtenir la liberté de Morton Sobell, qui souffre dans sa cellule à l'Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Une protestation universelle peut le libérer. Écrivez au:
Président John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

Son fils, qui n'était qu'un bébé lorsque Sobell fut arrêté, a maintenant 13 ans. La femme de Sobell a lutté héroïquement à la fois en Amérique et en Europe pour obtenir de l'aide.

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Le monde entier n'oublie pas la mort des Rosenbergs. Le monde veut la libération de Morton Sobell, qui languit dans sa cellule du Penitentiary Fédéral d'Atlanta.

La protestation du monde peut le libérer. Écrivez au:
Président John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

Une protestation universelle peut le libérer. Écrivez au:
Président John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

Le monde entier n'oublie pas la mort des Rosenbergs. Le monde veut la libération de Morton Sobell, qui languit dans sa cellule du Penitentiary Fédéral d'Atlanta.

La protestation du monde peut le libérer. Écrivez au:
Président John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

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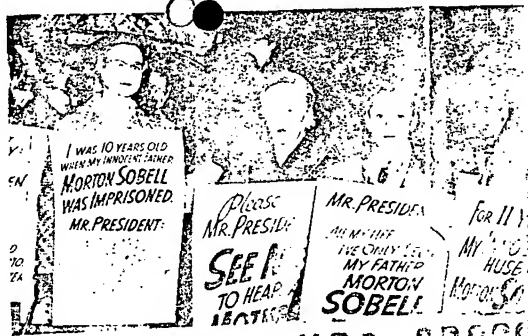
La famille Sobell (de gauche à droite) sa fille Sidney, la mère de Sobell, âgée de 67 ans, son fils Mark, âgé de 13 ans et son épouse Helen, feront appel aux Nations Unies au cours d'une manifestation publique devant le quartier général de l'UN à New York.

כשחם סובל (מימין לשמאל), הבת סידני, אמו של סובל רוז בת 67, בנו מרק בן 13 ואשתו הלן, יאשרו הלין, המאוחדות בניו יורק.

La familia de los Sobell (de izquierda a derecha), la hija Sidney, la madre de Sobell, Rosa, 67, el hijo Marco, 13, y esposa, Helena, apelan ante las Naciones Unidas en demostración pública a las puertas de la oficina central de las NU en Nueva York.

Familjen Sobell (fr.v.t.h.), dottern Sidney, Sobells mor Rose, 67 år, sonen Mark, 13 år, och hustrun Helen vädjar till Förenta Nationerna i en demonstration utanför FNs högkvarter i New York.

La familia Sobell (de sinistra a destra), la figlia Sidney, la madre Rose, di 67 anni, il figlio Mark, di 13 anni, e la moglie Elena, fa appello alle Nazioni Unite in pubbliche proteste davanti all'ONU a New York.



DO NOT CROSS
DEPT.

The Sobell family (left to right), daughter Sidney, Sobell's mother Rose, 67, son Mark, 13, and wife Helen, appeal to the United Nations in public demonstration outside UN headquarters in New York.

The following are among the internationally known who have appealed for Morton Sobell's release on many grounds:

הרשומים הם בין אלה אשר ביקרו ביסודיות את שאלתו של סובל בענין זה:

Los siguientes se cuentan entre las figuras internacionales de renombre, que han apelado aduciendo multitud de razones, para que se le ponga en libertad:

- Belgian League for the Rights of Man
- Bishop of Birmingham, England
- Robert Bolt, playwright, England
- Dr. Martin Buber, Israel
- Dr. Edmund Cahn, New York University Law School
- Bertil Carlman, Sweden
- Pablo Casals, Puerto Rico
- Lord Chorley, England
- Canon Collins, England
- Fra Ester Dahl, Sweden
- Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium
- Dr. Thomas L. Emerson, Yale Law School, U.S.A.
- Michael Foot, Sydney Silverman, Stephen Swinger, and twenty-seven other British Members of Parliament, England
- Gerald Gardner, Q.C., former Chairman of the General Council of the Bar of England
- Canon Bryan Green, England
- Dr. E. J. Juras, chairman of the Israeli League for the Rights of Man, and twenty-four other eminent Israelis
- Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., U.S.A.
- Morris Laub, Director of the Joint Commission on Social Action, United Synagogue of America, U.S.A.

Elenchiame, tra le personalita' internazional che ter ragioni varie hanno fatto appello per la liberazione di Sobell:

Bland de internationellt kända personligheter, som av många anledningar har vädjat för Sobells befrielse äro följande:

Les noms suivants sont parmi ceux de renommée internationale qui pour des raisons diverses réclament la mise en liberté de Sobell.

- Deris Lessing, author, England
- Rev. Peter McCormack, former Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz, U.S.A.
- U.S. Senator Lee Metcalf, U.S.A.
- Cesare Merzagora, President of Italian Senate, Italy
- Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian, and fifteen hundred American Clergymen, U.S.A.
- Lord Boyd Orr, England
- Dr. Linus Pauling, scientist, U.S.A.
- Clarence E. Pickett, U.S.A.
- Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Senior Professor of Law, University of Mexico
- Lord Bertrand Russell, England
- Jean-Paul Sartre, France
- Alan Sillitoe, author, England
- Donald Soper, England
- Bishop of Southwark, England
- Mervyn Stockwood, England
- Norman Thomas, civil libertarian, U.S.A.
- Kenneth Tynan, critic, England
- Dr. Harold C. Urey, scientist, U.S.A.
- Arnold Wesker, playwright, England
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, U.S.A.
- Bishop of Woolwich, England

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For further information contact:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
 241 Broadway, New York 10, New York • ALgonquin 4-9483

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FOR RELEASE OCTOBER 3, 1962

Mrs. Rose Sobell, my husband's mother, my two children, Mark and Sydney, and I will mark Yom Kippur, our most solemn religious holiday, on October 8, in the only way that has any meaning for us.

My husband, Morton Sobell, an innocent man being shamefully persecuted by our government, is spending his 13th Yom Kippur behind bars.

On our Day of Atonement, we ask our nation to atone for the sin of injustice against a man who has committed no crime. The White House gates have become our wailing wall.

Beginning at 12 noon we will observe this sacred day walking before the White House with our signs asking President Kennedy to free my husband. It is too late to receive justice. The 13 years so cruelly taken from us cannot be given back.

But the President can free my husband so his mother can see him released while she is still alive, and so that we can still have some years together as man and wife. In this way some small measure of honor can still be salvaged for our country in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

1B1299

940 BROOKWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK N. Y.

Algenstein 4.9483

67D

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1962

NEW MOTION PICTURE MADE FOR SHOWING
TO U.S. PAROLE BOARD TO WIN SCIENTIST'S FREEDOM

Sound Track to be Made Available for Radio Use;
Film to be Used for Public Service and Paid TV Shows

NEW YORK--The film medium is being put to a unique new use with the production of a motion picture documentary made for showing to the United States Parole Board in the hope of convincing its members to free scientist Morton Sobell, who continues to assert his innocence in his 13th year of imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The picture, a 16 mm sound film running a half hour and being released Nov. 1, is titled "Morton Sobell, A Plea for Justice" and features Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize scientist, law professor Malcolm P. Sharp of the University of Chicago, attorney Stephen S. Love of Chicago, civil libertarian Norman Thomas, Los Angeles TV commentator Lew Erwin, and the Morton Sobell family.

1B 1302

It has been produced by top people in the documentary field, under the name of Veritas Productions. The producers have stipulated that they wish to be identified on the day Morton Sobell walks out of prison.

The producers came to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and offered to create such a film out of their conviction that they could convince the Parole Board or President Kennedy to free Sobell, and also persuade the public to take action in Sobell's behalf. They asked no money to cover the cost of financing. The Sobell Committee is paying the cost of the prints to be distributed for showing throughout the United States.

At the Parole Hearing on Tuesday, Oct. 30, in Washington, D.C., Mrs. Morton Sobell presented a print of the film to the Federal Parole Board, which is considering Sobell's case. Many notables attended the hearing to speak in Sobell's behalf, and there were messages from throughout the nation and the world to urge Sobell's release, including one from Lord Bertrand Russell charging that Sobell is an innocent man who is a victim of vengeance and "a vicious act of injustice in the tradition of judicial murders."

The Sobell Committee announces that the new film will be sent abroad for dubbing and distribution, and that it will be available in major American cities for presentation in art houses, and for showing either as public service programs or paid broadcasts on television stations. The sound track has also been adapted for use on radio stations in similar public service programs or paid broadcasts.

Throughout his 12 years of imprisonment, as a result of his conviction in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Sobell has

1B 1302

steadfastly maintained his innocence. Many people have taken action on his behalf because they are convinced of his innocence, others have been outraged by the 30-year sentence given on the uncorroborated testimony of a self-confessed perjurer, and many have doubted that a fair trial could have been obtained in the hysteria that prevailed at the time. Sobell served more than five years in Alcatraz, and is now at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta. A job awaits him upon his release. His parole advisor would be Rabbi Balfour Brickner of New York.

Persons urging Sobell's freedom include: Authors Robert Bolt, Arnold Wesker, Alan Sillitoe and Doris Lessing of England; Jean-Paul Sartre of France; authors James T. Farrell, Dwight Macdonald and Waldo Frank of the United States; Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother of Belgium; philosopher Martin Buber of Israel and 30 prominent Israelis; 30 members of Parliament in England; cellist Pablo Casals; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Dr. John C. Bennett of the Union Theological Seminary; law professors Edmond Cahn of New York University and Thomas Emerson of Yale; and civil libertarian Roger Baldwin.

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Wednesday, November 7, 1962

Can a 'Pleading Film' Free Sobell?

Makers of Documentary Incognito Until Prisoner Sprung — Example of 'Birdman' Not Encouraging

A half-hour 16mm documentary has been produced for the sole purpose of persuading the U.S. Parole Board that Morton Sobell, imprisoned 13 years now on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, of which he consistently has pleaded innocent.

Film, titled "Morton Sobell, a Plea for Justice," is said to have been made by top people in the documentary field who want to remain anonymous now, but will identify themselves "on the day Morton Sobell walks out of prison." They worked gratis under the banner of Veritan Productions and feature in the picture such persons as Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize scientist; law professor Malcolm P. Sharp of the U. of Chicago; old Socialist presidential nominee Norman Thomas and Los Angeles television commentator Lew Erwin.

In addition to presentation before officials, the film is designed for use by art theatres and tv stations. The soundtrack will be made available to radio stations. Also, it's to be sent abroad for dubbing and distribution.

Sobell is now serving a 30-year sentence at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta.

This is believed the first time in which a film specifically has been made with the sole thought in mind only of freeing an imprisoned man. "Birdman of Alcatraz," the Burt Lancaster starrer, only

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public service by
The Committee
To Secure Justice

181309

Here at Last ----

The FILM That

Can FREE

MORTON SOBELL

Out of the film laboratories--and the hearts--of top talent in the movie field has come a motion picture documentary that will stir the nation.

There is only one star in this movie--THE TRUTH. But there are many participants: DR. HAROLD C. UREY, Nobel Prize scientist; law professors STEPHEN LOVE and MALCOLM P. SHARP; NORMAN THOMAS; Rev. BRUCE A. GAEDE; Los Angeles television commentator LEW ERWIN; The SOBELL FAMILY; rare film of MORTON SOBELL himself, plus other exciting ingredients to make for a powerful indictment of an inexcusable injustice. The film is 16 mm sound and runs half an hour.

This movie will convince. It will arouse people to action. It will become known throughout the nation, if you help.

WILL YOU HELP LAUNCH THIS FILM? Funds must be available to pay for prints (\$75 each), to buy time on television stations throughout the country to reach thousands of viewers at once, to arrange previews in local theatres and auditoriums, and to distribute the film to church, synagogue, campus, civil liberties and other community organizations.

Tear off and mail immediately

Sobell Committee
940 Broadway
New York 10, N.Y.

I am contributing \$ _____ toward distribution of the film.

I would like to arrange a fund-raising showing in my home.

Name _____

Address _____

City and State _____

1B1312

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New York, N. Y.

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MRS. MORTON SOBELL
Room D
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

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Add YOUR voice and YOUR contribution.

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Room D, 940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

- ☐ I have written President Kennedy to let him know
my support for freeing Morton Sobell.
- ☐ I am enclosing \$_____ to carry on your work.
- ☐ Please send me more information.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

1B1313

Reprinted from -

74-11111

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Wednesday, November 7, 1962

Can a Pleading Film Free Sobell?

Makers of Documentary Incognito Will Prisoner Spring — Example of 'Birdman' Not Encouraging

A half-hour film documentary has been produced for the sole purpose of persuading the U.S. Parole Board that Morton Sobell, imprisoned 12 years, now on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, of which he consistently espoused the innocence. The film, titled "Morton Sobell, a Plea for Justice," is said to have been made by top people in the documentary field who want to remain anonymous now, but will identify themselves on the day of Merton. Sobell, 42, was granted parole by the Board of Prisoners under the name of Dr. Harold C. Urey, which persons as persons as Urey, Nobel Prize scientist; law professor Malcolm F. Sharp of the U. of Chicago; old Socialist presidential nominee Norman Thomas and Los Angeles television commentator Lew Irwin. In addition to the presentation before officials, the film is designed for use in theatres and tv stations. The soundtrack will be made available to radio stations. Also, it's to be sent abroad for dubbing and distribution.

Sobell is now serving a 30-year sentence at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta. The film is believed to have been made with the idea of thought in mind only of freeing an imprisoned man. "Birdman of Alcatraz," the Bert Lancaster star, evokes for release of a prisoner, but the Federal authorities are cold to his message. The prisoner is Robert Stroud.

Reprinted as a public service by The Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell 940 Broadway New York 10, N. Y.

You Are Invited To Be A Guest

at the

NEW YORK PREMIERE

of the documentary film

"MORTON SOBELL—
A PLEA FOR JUSTICE"

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1962

Showings at

5:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M. 9:30 P.M.

Ceremonies—Refreshments

VILLAGE SOUTH THEATRE
15 Varian Street, New York City
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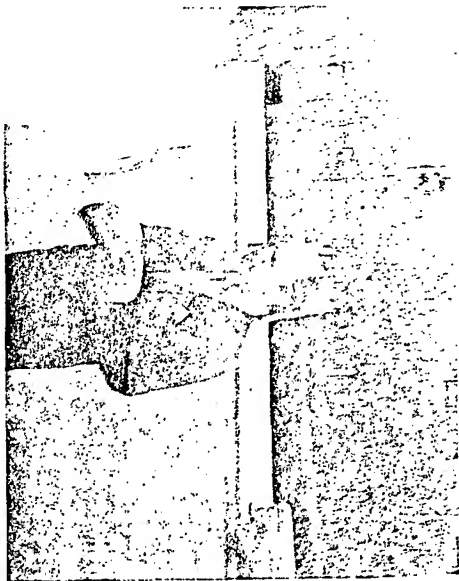
James Farrell	Dr. Leo Mayer
Rev. G. Shubert Frye	Howard B. Haddist
Murray Thompson	Noonan Thompson
Dr. Tom Levin	Charles J. Turk

Arrangements by:
SOBELL COMMITTEE
940 Broadway, New York 10
NL 4 9983

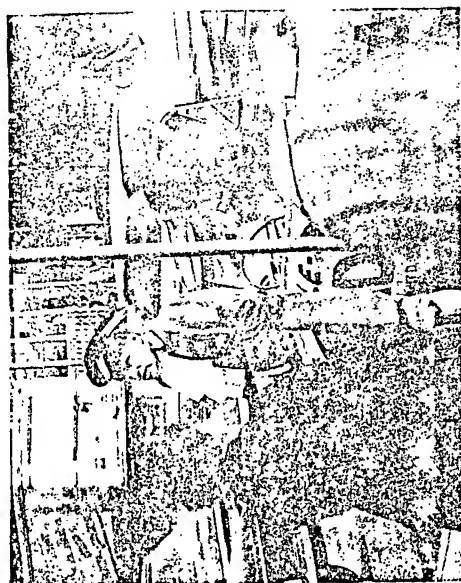
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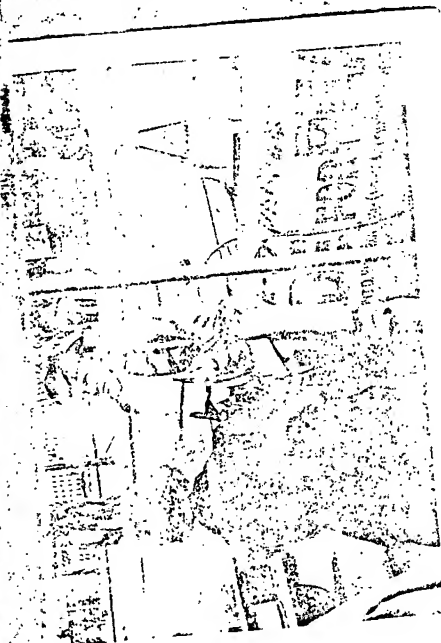
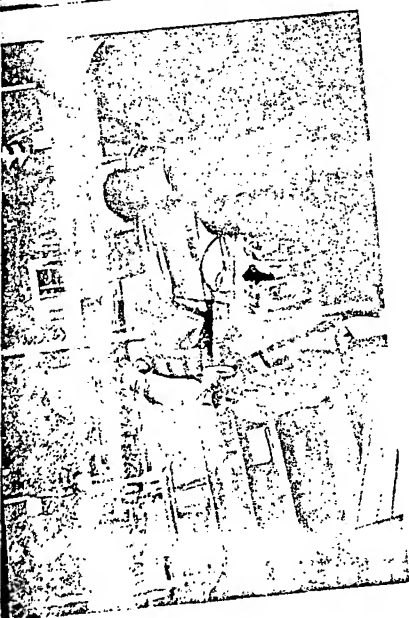
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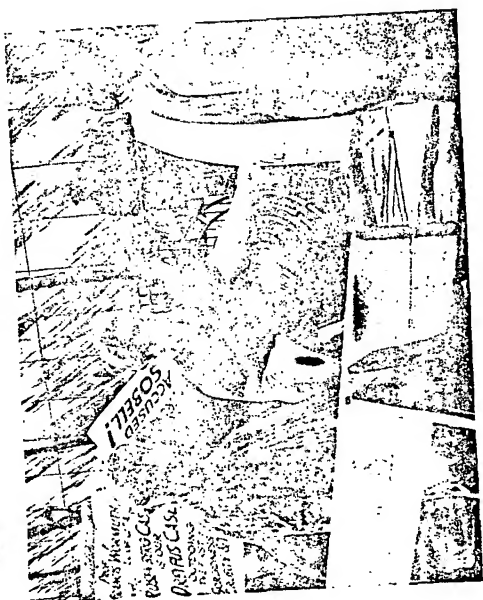
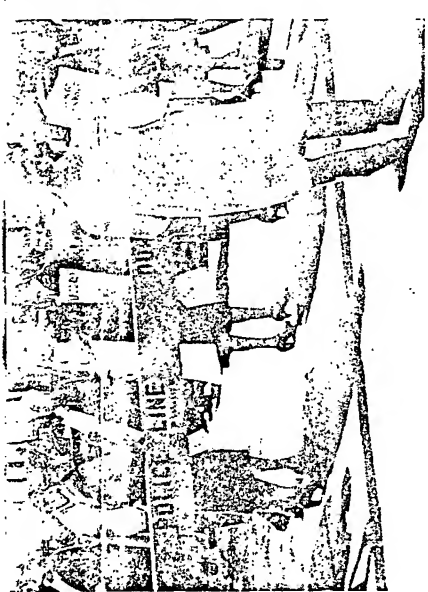
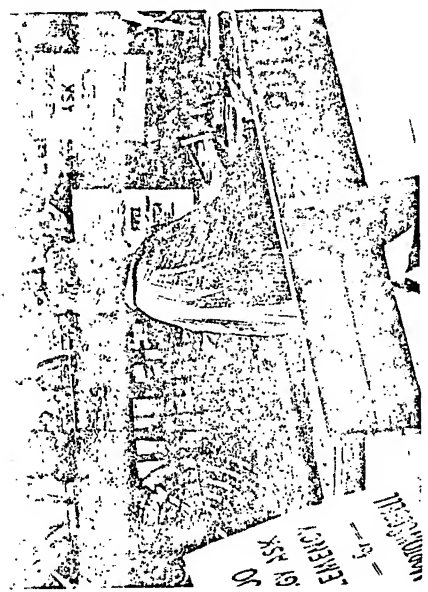


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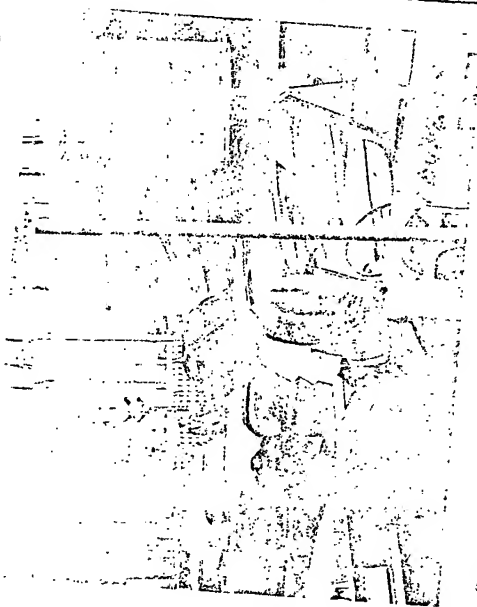
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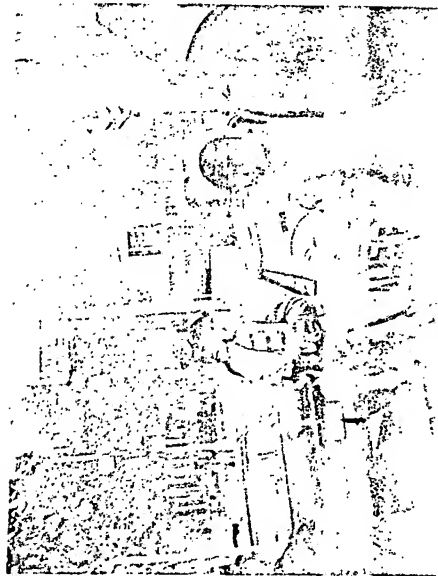
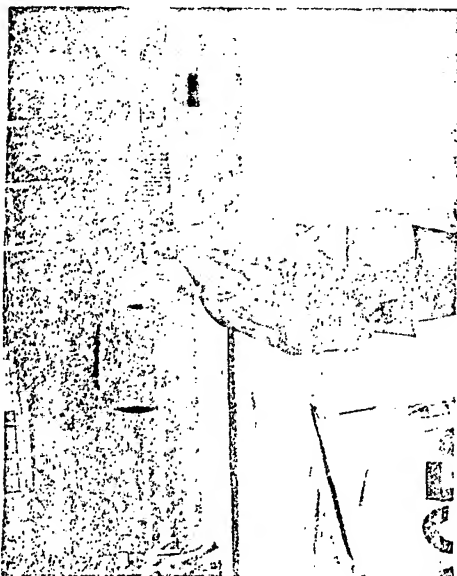
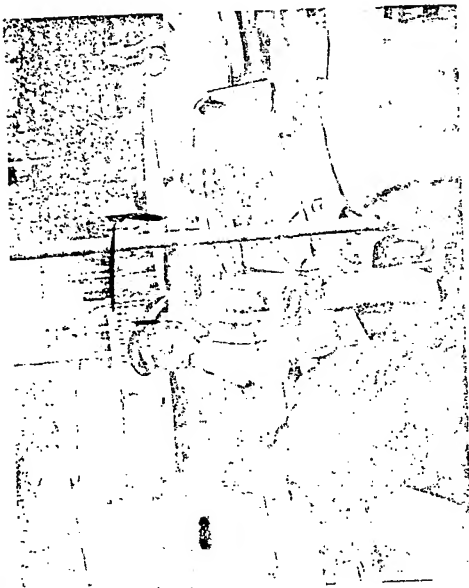
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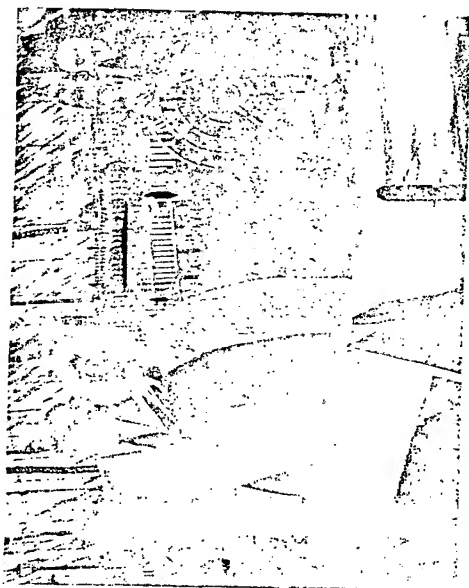
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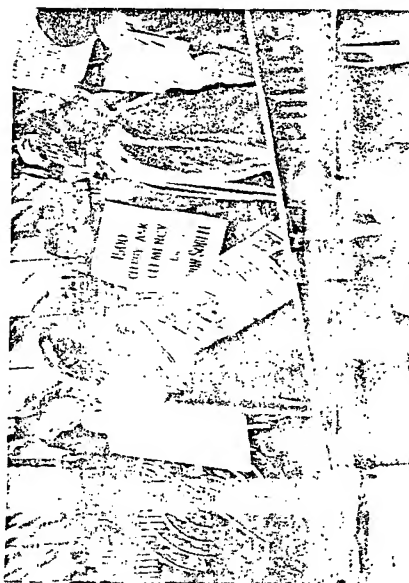
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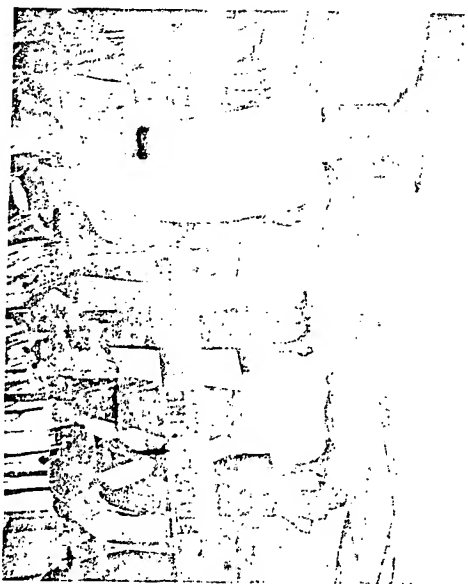


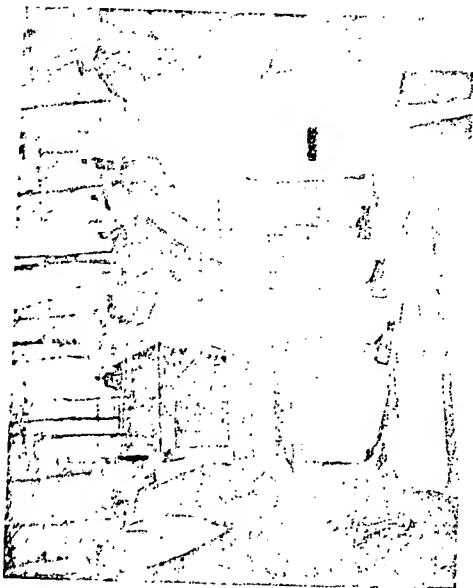
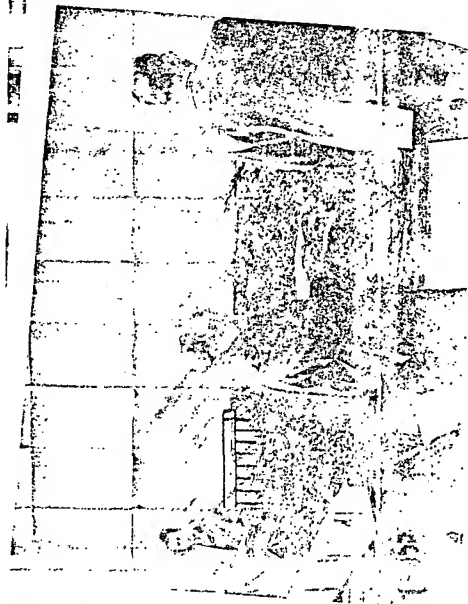
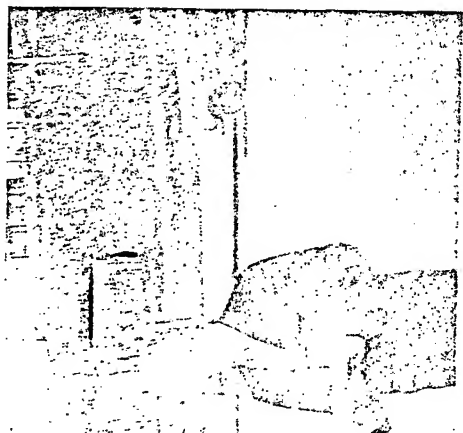
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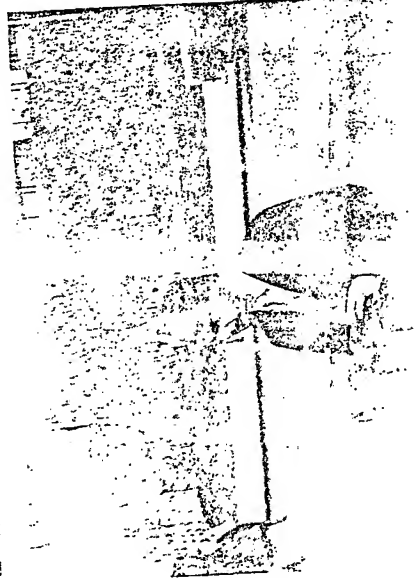
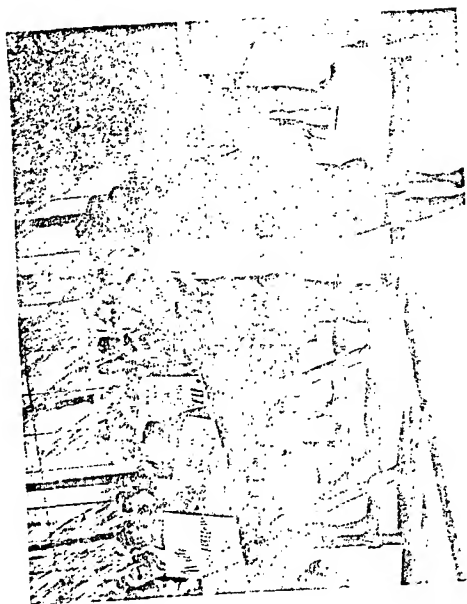
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12/20/67

RE 100-107111-1B137

EX 100-107111-1B137C

RE 100-107111-1B137

EX 100-107111-1B137

NY 100-107111-101817

NY 100-107111-101817

100-107111-101817

December, 1962

Dear Friend:

If there were a motion picture award for a film that boldly seeks truth and national honor, it would go to the compelling new documentary "MORTON SOBELL -- A PLEA FOR JUSTICE." Produced on a volunteer basis by top people in the industry, this film can serve to free Morton Sobell, my innocent husband.

The first print of the film has been presented to the United States Parole Board. Copies are being distributed throughout the country and abroad.

As we enter the period when President Kennedy could free Morton & Christina Sobell, this motion picture must be shown to millions who can make their voices felt in Washington.

Imagine turning on your TV set and seeing the Sobell story. It can be done, if we have the funds to purchase TV time. Think of the impact in every city when the film is shown before important organizations and in theaters or auditoriums. It can be done if we have the funds for enough prints costing \$75 each.

Morton, in his 13th year of imprisonment, cannot see this film until he is free. Your contribution now will speed the day of his release. Please help.

Sincerely,

(Miss Morton Sobell)

P.S. When sending us your contribution, be sure to mail the enclosed card to President Kennedy.

1B1319

United States Parole Board in support of Morton Sobell's plea for freedom. Following are excerpts from appeals to the Board by notables. (Affiliations are given for identification only.)

A. CORTLAND MORTON, Jr., The Manning Foundation: "The case of Morton Sobell and those of Professor Morton Ury, whose logic serves me to prove the utter falsity of the case against Morton Sobell. I believe moreover that American democracy is gravely impeded by the existence of such cases and by the techniques of delay and evasion used to avoid swift and reasonable action."

DWIGHT MACDONALD, author and critic: "Morton Sobell has now served 12 years, surely enough and more than enough punishment for a defendant who is not even accused of atomic espionage and against whom the Government's main charge was not that he had actually handed over any military secrets but rather that he had attempted to get others to do so, whether successfully or not the trial record, which I have read, doesn't make clear."

JOHN C. BENNETT, Union Theological Seminary: "The granting of this request (parole) would be a mark of confidence in our institutions and it would indicate that our government seeks to protect individuals who have been victims of injustice in part because of the intensity of public feeling at the time when they were tried and sentenced."

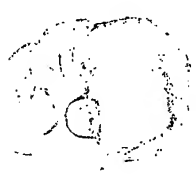
DONALD E. J. MACNAMARA, New York Institute of Criminology: "I know that in these political cases members of the parole board are likely to meet with criticism from the 'radical right' and the 'super-patriots' if they vote for release, but I have confidence that you and your colleagues will judge the Sobell case on its merits."

LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL, England: "He was tried under the wrong law by the sole and uncorroborated testimony of an acknowledged perjurer whose perjury goes unpunished... Twelve years is long enough for vengeance, guilty or innocent. But this is an innocent man. An innocent man."

SYDNEY SILVERMAN, M. P., England: "The conviction and sentence of Morton Sobell, the refusal to review it or re-try it, and the previous refusal of the parole board to grant it, are a disgrace to the U. S. and the previous harm to the minds of those who would like to be its friends all over the world."

Others urging Sobell's release include: 1960 clergyman: Prof. Edmund Cahn, N. Y. U. Law School; Prof. Thomas Emerson, Yale Law School; 30 members of British Parliament; Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium; Pablo Casals; Dr. Martin Luther, philosopher, and 30 noted Israelis; Norman Thomas; Roger Baldwin; Dr. Reichold Weidner; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Writers J. Edgar, Farrell, Robert Bolt, Doris Lessing, Kenneth Tynan, Alan Sillitoe, Arnold Wesker, Maxwell Glazer, Lewis Mumford, Wido Frank; U. S. Senator Lee Metcalf; Clarence Pickett; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Prof. John M. Krzyman, Chaplain, Columbia University; Dr. Simon Greenberg, Jewish Theological Seminary; Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath; Dr. Linus Pauling.

Wanted: Information, Money and
Public Issue on Anatole's Counselance
MORTON SOBELL
A PLEA FOR "SINCE"



MORTON SOBELL
"I am innocent"

NOW AVAILABLE
IN 16mm SOUND
for your
Organization
Social Action Group
Campus Club
Home Gathering
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Special Sound Track
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SEEKING THIS FILM
AND DISCUSSING THE
SOBELL CASE
NOW A MUST FOR
ALL CONCERNED
WITH HUMANITY
AND JUSTICE

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BY NOTABLES
TO THE
UNITED STATES
PAROLE BOARD

ARRANGE A
FILM SHOWING NOW

* On Loan, or for
* Purchase at \$75 per print

"NORTON SOBELL,--
A PLEA FOR JUSTICE"

Running Time:
29 minutes, 10 seconds

SOBELL COMMITTEE
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

I wish to ☐ borrow ☐ purchase
a print of the new Sobell film

Enclosed find \$ _____

☐ Please send me more information
on the Sobell case.

I wish to contribute \$ _____ to
help produce the film.

Name _____

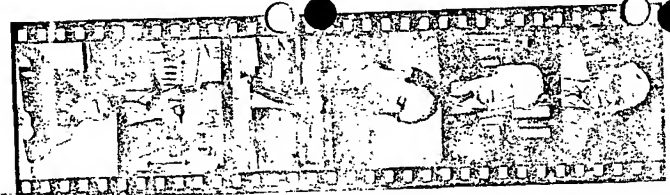
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City, State _____

Can 'Reading in Free Sobell'?

Makers of Documentary 'Hardman' Not Encouraging

A half-hour 16mm documentary and Los Angeles television producer Norman Thomas, who has been producing for the past year the "Reading in Free Sobell" film, is disappointed to hear that the film is designed for use by art theaters and is not being shown in the area. The film, which is now on a tour of the country, is being shown in a number of cities, but the producers are not encouraging its use in the area. The film is a documentary about the life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed in 1953 for espionage. The film is a half-hour 16mm documentary and Los Angeles television producer Norman Thomas, who has been producing for the past year the "Reading in Free Sobell" film, is disappointed to hear that the film is designed for use by art theaters and is not being shown in the area. The film, which is now on a tour of the country, is being shown in a number of cities, but the producers are not encouraging its use in the area. The film is a documentary about the life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed in 1953 for espionage.



Dr. Harold C. Urey
Atomic Scientist

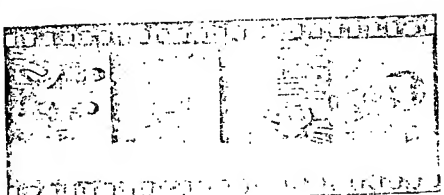
Norman Thomas

Lew Erwin
Los Angeles
TV Commentator

Prof. Malcolm Sharp
Univ. of Chicago
Law School

Steven Love
Noted
Illinois Lawyer

Rev. Dr. Erwin Gaudin



Mrs. Eleanor Piel
and
Marshall Berlin
Lawyers for
Norman Sobell

Rose Sobell
His Mother

Helen Sobell
His Wife
and
Mark Sobell
His Son, 13

1B/320

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DEAR PRESIDENT KENNEDY:

The holiday season continues to be marred by the tragic fact that Morton Sobell has not yet been released, even though this is his 13th year of imprisonment. The pleas of people from throughout the country and other parts of the world have not been granted.

We ask you to make this year different. Please use your power to return Morton Sobell to his family by Executive Clemency. Mr. Sobell vows his innocence, but surely you will agree that even if the verdict against him is accepted, further suffering for him and his family can only be vindictive.

(name)

(address)

(date)

(city, zone, state)

1B/34

place
stamp
here

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The White House

Washington, D. C.

10/22/

Document

Justice for Morton Sobell

100 West 42nd Street NEW YORK 10018, N.Y.

ALG 100-10018

December, 1962

Dear Friend:

If there were a motion picture award for a film that boldly seeks truth and national honor, it would go to the compelling new documentary "MORTON SOBELL -- A PLEA FOR JUSTICE." Produced on a volunteer basis by top people in the industry, this film can serve to free Morton Sobell, my innocent husband.

The first print of the film has been presented to the United States Parole Board. Copies are being distributed throughout the country and abroad.

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Imagine turning on your TV set and seeing the Sobell story. It can be done, if we have the funds to purchase TV time. Think of the impact in every city when the film is shown before important organizations and in theaters or auditoriums. It can be done if we have the funds for enough prints costing \$75 each.

Morton, in his 13th year of imprisonment, cannot see this film until he is free. Your contribution now will speed the day of his release. Please help.

Sincerely,

Morton Sobell,

P.S. When sending us your contribution, be sure to mail the enclosed card to President Kennedy.

1B/323

The first print of the new film has been given to the United States Parole Board in support of Morton Sobell's plea for freedom. Following are excerpts from appeals to the Board by notables. (Affiliations are given for identification only.)

DR. GARDNER MURPHY, The Menninger Foundation: "My views coincide with those of Professor Harold Grey, whose logic seems to me to prove the utter futility of the case against Morton Sobell. I believe moreover that American democracy is gravely imperiled by the existence of such cases and by the techniques of delay and evasion used to avoid swift and reasonable action."

DWIGHT MACDONALD, author and critic: "Morton Sobell has now served 12 years, surely enough and more than enough punishment for a defendant who is not even accused of atomic espionage and against whom the Government's main charge was not that he had actually handed over any military secrets, but rather that he had attempted to get others to do so, whether successfully or not. The trial record, when I have read, doesn't make clear."

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SYDNEY SILVERMAN, M. P., England: "The conviction and sentence of Morton Sobell, the refusal to review it or re-try it, and the previous refusal of the parole have done too much credit to the U.S. of America much harm in the minds of those who would like to be its friends all over the world."

Others urging Sobell's release include: 1500 clergymen * Prof. Edmund Cahn, N. Y. U. Law School * Prof. Thomas Emerson, Yale Law School * 30 members of British Parliament * Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium * Pablo Casals * Dr. Martin Buber, philosopher, and 30 noted Israelis * Norman Thomas * Roger Baldwin * Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr * Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. * Writers James C. Farrell, Robert Bolt, Boris Lesling, Kenneth Tynan, Alan Stillson, Oswald Wesker, Maxwell Glusman, Lewis Mumford, Walter Frank, J. S. Senator Lee Metcalf * Clarence Pickett * Women's International League for Peace and Freedom * Prof. John M. Krumm, Chaplain, Columbia University * Dr. Simon Grinberg, Jewish Theological Seminary * Dr. Linus Pauling.

THIS PREMIERE

Normal Documentary Probing the Public Issue on America's Conscience

"MORTON SOBELL
A PLEA FOR JUSTICE"



MORTON SOBELL
"I Am Innocent"

NOW AVAILABLE
IN 16mm SOUND
for your

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Special Sound Track
For Radio

SEEING THIS FILM
AND DISCUSSING THE
SOBELL CASE
IS NOW A MUST FOR
ALL CONCERNED
WITH HUMANITY
AND JUSTICE

APPEALS
BY NOTABLES
TO THE
UNITED STATES
PAROLE BOARD

ARRANGE A
FILM SHOWING NOW

* On Loan, or for
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"MORTON SOBELL --
A PLEA FOR JUSTICE"

Running Time:
29 minutes, 10 seconds

SOBELL COMMITTEE
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

I wish to ☐ borrow ☐ purchase
a print of the new Sobell film

Enclosed find \$ _____

☐ Please send me more information on the Sobell case.

I wish to contribute \$ _____ to
help circulate the film.

Name _____

address _____

Wednesday, November 7, 1962

Can a Pleading Man Free Sobell?

Makers of Documentary
Spring — Example of
neonito Until Prisoner
Morton Sobell Not Encouraging

A half hour 16mm documentary has been ordered for the purpose of persuading the Parole Board that Morton Sobell, imprisoned 13 years now on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage, is worth his freedom.

The film, titled "A Plea for Justice," is said to be the first made by a field who want to remain anonymous. It was made by a man who walks on the banner of Verity Pictures, a company which has produced such persons as Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize scientist, law professor Malcolm D. Socialist, and dental nominee Norman Thomas.

The film is now being shown in theaters at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta.

This is believed specifically has been made by the sole thought in mind of freeing an innocent man.

Morton Sobell, 41, of New York, was arrested in 1949 and sentenced to 30 years in prison for espionage.

Sobell is now serving a 30-year term in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta.

The film is now being shown in theaters at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta.

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Featuring --

Dr. Harold C. Urey
Atomic Scientist

Norman Thomas

Lev Erwin
Los Angeles
TV Commentator

Prof. Malcolm Sharp
Univ. of Chicago
Law School

Steven Love
Noted
Illinois Lawyer

Rev. Dr. Erwin Gaede

Mrs. Eleanor Picl

and

Marshall Perlin
Lawyers for
Morton Sobell

Rose Sobell
His Mother

Helen Sobell
His Wife

1B1324

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonc.: 4.9983

b7D

January 9, 1963

Mrs. Merion Sch. II
Mrs. Rose Sol. II
Globe Co.

Dear Sponsor:

With your help we continue our efforts to free my husband, Morton Sobell, in this 13th year of his imprisonment. The enclosed letter is the beginning of an effort to achieve an independent Commission of Inquiry of prestige and influence who would re-examine the entire Rosenberg-Sobell case.

The quest for such a group requires your signature as an initiator of a substantial body of citizens expressing the desire for it. The interest of those who feel this to be an important action will then be transmitted to the individuals who could appropriately form such a commission. We would hope to enlist the services from five to ten authorities who could make a definitive statement on the posture of the Rosenberg-Sobell case 40 years after the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

We have enclosed two copies of the proposed letter and accompanying acceptance. One is to be kept for your files, the other we hope you will sign and return to us so that the letter, as it stands, will go out over the signatures of a group of our sponsors. The self-addressed envelope is for your convenience.

The problem has become no less urgent with the passage of time, either from a historic or an individual point of view. Morton's health has been increasingly poor these past two years. This action needs to be pressed forward as quickly as possible. We await your reply.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

1B1325

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 SECONDWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9963

47P

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Anne Sobell
Chairman

HONORARY SPONSORS

(partial list)
Prof. Gross W. A. ...
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PRESIDENTIAL INQUIRY OF U.S. PAROLE BOARD POLICY
URGED BY YALE LAW PROFESSOR THOMAS EMERSON
FOLLOWING NEW PAROLE DENIAL FOR MORTON SOBELL

Notables Attack Ruling as Political, Unjust
and Tarnishing American Image -- Comments by
Dwight Macdonald, New York, Rabbi Philip Horowitz,
Cleveland, Rev. David Colwell, Washington,
Attorney William Kunstler, New York, and
Psychologist Tom Levin, New York.

NEW YORK--Individuals representative of the
many eminent persons throughout the world urging
freedom for Morton Sobell are vigorously condemning
the new denial of parole that has come from the
United States Parole Board in Washington in the case
of the American scientist fighting to prove his
innocence of the conspiracy to commit espionage
charge on which he was condemned to 30 years.

Professor Thomas I. Emerson of the Yale Law
School branded the denial of parole to Sobell now
in his 13th year of imprisonment, as the result of a
policy that is "a disgrace to our democratic society."
He said the only explanation was a general policy

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of the Parole Board to refuse parole to persons convicted of political offenses.

"President Kennedy", Professor Emerson asserted, "should appoint a Commission of outstanding citizens to inquire into this practice and make recommendations for a more civilized policy."

Mrs. Morton Sobell, whose husband was tried together with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, said she and her husband's mother, the 68 year old Rose Sobell, had received letters from the Parole Board, dated January 7th, stating the following:

"This will refer to your visit to this office on Tuesday, October 30, 1962, accompanied by your mother-in-law, son, attorneys and others, at which time you conferred with Members of the Board in behalf of your husband, Morton.

"The Members of the Board have now completed their review of Mr. Sobell's case and have ordered that no change be made at this time in the Board's previous order denying parole. The Board has requested, however, that a Special Progress Report be submitted when further information is available regarding your husband's physical condition. We understand that he is presently undergoing a physical examination.

"We appreciate your natural interest in this case and regret the Board's decision could not be more favorable at this time.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Joseph N. Shore
Parole Executive."

Sobell's health is a factor, since he has been suffering severe stomach discomfort, not alleviated by the gall bladder removal operation which he underwent in prison. At Sobell's parole hearing on October 30, 1962, a leading internist, Dr. Sidney

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Greenberg, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell Medical School and member of the staff at Bellevue Hospital, expressed serious concern for Mr. Sobell's condition. The parole hearing was attended by eminent persons from across the United States, and letters recommending release had come from throughout the world. Sobell's conviction was denounced as unfair, based on flimsy testimony of a confessed perjurer, and the sentence called an outgrowth of the McCarthy era hysteria.

Writer Dwight Macdonald branded the parole denial as "disgraceful" and said: "The only reason for their action I can think of is a political one, since Mr. Sobell's record in prison and his prospects for a constructive living if he were released are of such a nature that if political prejudices were not involved, he would almost certainly have been granted parole."

Mrs. Sobell said new appeals would be pressed to the Board and to President Kennedy. She called the denial "vindictive, inhuman and unjust." Mrs. Sobell said: "Just as the U.S. Attorney on December 7th admitted that Ethel Rosenberg, 10 years after her death, was entitled to freedom or a new trial, so the vindictive, inhuman and unjust treatment of my husband will be condemned. To continue to gratuitously ruin the life of a man and his entire family is immoral. It can be justified under no circumstances."

Mrs. Sobell made public the following other immediate comments:

Rabbi Philip Horowitz of Cleveland: "What a sad commentary, that an unquestionable criminal fares better than one whose conviction is based on political views: If only our President

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would act to right this wrong! He would thereby silence the righteous indignation which will surely follow this denial of parole."

Reverend David Colwell, Pastor, First Congregational United Church of Christ, Chairman, Department of Church and Society, Council of Churches, National Capital Area, Washington, D.C.: "I am deeply disappointed in the denial of parole. It is hard to see how righteousness and justice are thus served. Surely, the image of American mercy and justice is hereby tarnished. The only recourse now open is in presidential clemency; I trust that Mr. Kennedy will act swiftly and surely."

Attorney William Kunstler of New York: "I feel it is a harsh and unjust epilogue to what I consider to be an equally harsh and unjust sentence."

Psychologist Tom Levin of New York: "I was most distressed to hear that the Parole Board was not able to recognize that the cause of justice and humanity in the Morton Sobell case would best be served by his release at this time."

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1B1328

December 13, 1962

62 ONE TILAN A DECADE of legal procedures, of historic precedents, of death, and the living death of 30 years in prison awaited the pause in which Judge Thurgood Marshall waited for the answer of U.S. Attorney Robert J. Gennese. Judge Marshall had asked, "If Ethel Rosenberg were tried, say last spring, and we had had her conviction before this court today, wouldn't we have to reverse it the authority of *Granovsky*?" A hush fell upon the courtroom of the Second Circuit of Appeals in Foley Square, New York. Judges Henry J. Friendly and Thomas W. Swan, listened attentively to the argument being presented to the three-judge bench.

T HIS SCENE TOOK PLACE Dec. 1, well into the 13th year of imprisonment for my husband, Morton Sobell, and as the 14th anniversary of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, 30 years after their arrest. A new examination of "the outstanding political trial of our generation" was being demanded. Our attorneys, Marshall Perlin and Sanford Katz, had finished their discussion of two motions that challenge both the decision and sentencing in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Perlin had discussed the conduct of the prosecutor as he questioned Ethel Rosenberg in March, 1951, during the trial. As Ethel had answered question after question, the prosecutor asked each time, "But when you were asked this question before the Grand Jury didn't you then refuse to answer this question because you said it would incriminate you?"

Ethel had stated, and her attorney, the late Emanuel Bloch, had pointed out again and again that no inference can be drawn from the use of the Fifth Amendment, that it is the refuge of the innocent against the overwhelming power of the state. More than 125 questions were asked of Ethel relating to her appearance before the Grand Jury. It was four years after her death that the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled in the *Granovsky* case, which involved tax evasion, that it was prejudicial error for a judge to permit such questioning.



ETHEL ROSENBERG

It was prejudicial error for a judge to permit such questioning.

"THE U.S. ATTORNEY overruled our appeal," argued that after 12 years we were not allowed to be free, that the time had long since run out, that any number of appeals had already been turned down, etc. It was on technical and procedural grounds that this appeal must be unanimously disposed of, he said. Further, he argued that even if this *Granovsky* decision applied, it was so far away from Morton Sobell that he could not avail himself of it because the precedent would have to be connected from Sobell through *Elshuber* (the only witness against Sobell), through Julius Rosenberg, to Ethel. Judge Friendly commented that the defense could use the same reasoning and "get more mileage" out of it.

Again in debating our second motion, which held that the wartime Sobell sentence of 30 years was like *Granovsky*, stressed the time lapse after the decision. Our judge then asked, almost angrily, "Isn't this man been in Atlanta prison during this period? You're not arguing that he wanted to stay there and was waiting his time?"

Our challenge was based on the fact that the charge by Judge Irving R. Kaufman had omitted the element charging the jury to find that the alleged crime had been committed in time of war. When this was revealed there seemed to be a flurry of shock on the bench. "Why wasn't this raised before?" Perlin replied, "It was the teaching of *Lee v. Weikman* which brought this hitherto administrative question into the purview of the court." (In that case the Supreme Court held the war ended with the cessation of hostilities.)

IN THIS COURTROOM where I had sat before, in this building where I had watched the young witnesses and the scheming prosecutor talk away the lives of Ethel and Julius, and send Morton to the unbreakable years of Alcatraz and Atlanta, for the first time there seemed to be a listening. All the many persons who had never accepted the Rosenberg-Sobell verdicts crowded crowded into the quiet room. The Pope, the President of France, the millions from all over the world who cried, "Wait, there are doubts," converged upon the moment of waiting.

Judge Marshall had "rippled the foam of mumbo-jumbo as he asked what effect the *Granovsky* might have had on the Rosenberg verdicts. And the U.S. attorney answered: "This court would probably have to rule in favor of the defendant." His words cannot bring life to Ethel and Julius. If the lesson can be learned, it can bring Morton's freedom.

A doctor who has examined all available information about Morton's health says he may be in a... condition. Don't want this senseless torment to continue so many years later another U.S. Attorney can admit that justice was really served. Please write now to the President asking for release for Morton. My mother Rose and I ask for your help.

—Helen Sobell

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PAROLE

URGENT

"A PLEA

FOR

JUSTICE"

PAROLE BOARD

HEARING

WASHINGTON, D.C.

OCTOBER 30, 1962

The most immediate action required is an avalanche of letters to the United States Parole Board before the October 30th public hearing in Washington, D.C. Eminent Americans will be there to urge parole for Morton Sobell. Will you make your "appearance", too — will you send your letter immediately? Ask leaders in your community to do the same. Ask your friends.

as he begins his

18th year of

imprisonment

UNITED STATES DEPT. OF JUSTICE

HOLC BUILDING

157 G D STREETS N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

181334

A powerful new 26 minute sound documentary film, produced by a number of top flight people in both Hollywood and New York is now ready for showing.

We need your help for the premiere in Washington, D.C., on or about Oct. 30th the date of the parole hearing. The Sobell Committee in Washington, D.C. is buying time on a local TV station to put on the film. Cost is \$2500.00. Your contribution will make possible the presentation of the facts in the case to the greatest number of people at one time.

We will have a print of the film in Philadelphia very shortly — you will soon have the opportunity to see the film and help us plan for additional showings. — Political clubs, colleges, law groups, Y's and labor unions should be urged to show the film.

A ROUND OF THANKS

for your support this past year... To all of our supporters and well wishers who gave their time and their money.

Your aid has enabled us to hold a most successful vigil in front of America's shrine of freedom — Independence Hall — led by Dr. Willard Uphams and Helen Sobell. This vigil received excellent coverage by both radio and TV. Each thousands of people throughout the state with information on the case. ■ support the Sobell family in their fight to free Morton Sobell.

Please send your contributions to:



"I Am Innocent," Morton Sobell calls from Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. "We Are Innocent," Ethel and Julius Rosenberg proclaimed before their execution ten years ago. The question the world has asked about the most noted trial of our time still demands an answer:

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HOW DO YOU, THE JURY, FIND?

The Rosenberg-Sobell Case After 10 Years

See A new documentary motion picture -
MORTON SOBELL -- A PLEA FOR JUSTICE
The story of the American scientist condemned to
30 years and of world-wide appeals to free him

Hear A search for the truth about the Rosenberg-Sobell
case by eminent Americans of diverse viewpoints

CHAIRMAN:

Prof. G. Murray Branch, Interdenominational Center, Atlanta

SPEAKERS:

Rabbi Balfour Brickner

Angus Cameron, Editor

Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara,

Prof. Fred Rodell,

N. Y. Institute of Criminology

Yale University

Rowland Watts, Civil Liberties Attorney

Helen and Rose Sobell

WEDNESDAY * FEBRUARY 27th * 8:15 P. M.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

40 East 35th Street, New York City

Auspices:

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10

AL 4-9983

Contribution: \$1

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945 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Alphonse, 4 9433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mrs. Marion Sobel
Mrs. Rose Sobel
Chairman

SPEAKERS TO WEIGH ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE
IN MEETING AT COMMUNITY CHURCH
10th YEAR SINCE EXECUTION

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"I AM INNOCENT" ASSERTS SOBELL
IN CONTINUING BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

"How do you, the jury, find?--The Rosenberg-Sobell Case After 10 Years" will be the topic of a meeting addressed by eminent New York speakers at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, Feb.27th, 8:15 P.M.

"I Am Innocent", Morton Sobell asserts from his cell in Atlanta Penitentiary in the continuing case that has been called "the outstanding 'political' trial of our generation" by the Columbia Law Review. "We Are Innocent", Julius and Ethel Rosenberg vowed to the end as they were executed 10 years ago. Morton Sobell is in his 13th year of imprisonment on the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

What is today's verdict? Speakers expressing various viewpoints of concern voiced throughout the world will examine the issue at the Feb. 27th public gathering, the first of such meetings to be held throughout the United States in reappraisals ~~during~~ this 10th anniversary year.

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Those on the platform will include Professor G. Murray Branch, Interdenominational Center, Atlanta, who will act as Chairman; Rabbi Balfour Brickner; Angus Cameron, editor; Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara, New York Institute of Criminology, Prof. Fred Rodell of Yale University, Rowland Watts, civil liberties attorney and Helen and Rose Sobell.

Highlighting the meeting will be the showing of the new documentary film, "Morton Sobell--a Plea for Justice." The movie, a half hour film, features atomic scientist Dr. Harold C. Urey, law professor Malcolm P. Sharp of the University of Chicago, attorney Stephen S. Love of Chicago, Rev. Dr. Erwin A. Gaebe of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Sobell's defense attorneys Eleanor Jackson Piel and Marshall Perlin, and is narrated by Los Angeles Television Commentator Lew Brown.

In announcing the meeting, under auspices of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, committee co-chairman Mrs. Morton Sobell asserted:

"The Rosenbergs were accused of giving Russia the atomic bomb and thereby bearing responsibility for the Korean War. Aside from questions of guilt or innocence, appeals from the world over, including Pope Pius XII and the President of France, urged that the unprecedented sentences not be carried out.

"Today the idea that Russia could have obtained her atomic bomb from the Rosenbergs is recognized as absurd. I have heard many people agree, but add that surely the Rosenbergs must have been guilty of something. But of what if not that for which they were put to death? We know of nothing. Throughout the years now and more people have exposed the unreliable witnesses whose words were then accepted. (There was no documentary evidence.) Lies and inconsistencies in the testimony have been shown.

"Recently I sat in a federal courtroom in which my husband's attorneys were challenging the fairness of the trial on an appeal for a new trial or freedom. Federal Judge Thurgood Marshall and U.S. Attorney Robert J. Geniesse agreed that if Ethel Rosenberg were appealing today she would probably have to receive a new trial. What a tragic comment on capital punishment!

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Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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February, 1963

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Dear Fellow American:

For 13 years, ever since his arrest in 1950, my husband, Morton Sobell, has been imprisoned, accused of conspiracy to commit espionage. HE IS INNOCENT! But in the hysteria of the McCarthy era, he was condemned to 30 years on the word of a confessed perjurer in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Ten years ago the Rosenbergs, asserting their innocence, were executed.

The facts of our trial may be new to many young people who were children at the time. But people throughout our country and the world can never forget what the Columbia Law Review has described as "the outstanding 'political' trial of our generation." The Rosenbergs were accused of giving Russia the atomic bomb and thereby bearing responsibility for the Korean War. Aside from questions of guilt or innocence, appeals from the world over, including Pope Pius XII and the President of France, urged that the unprecedented sentences not be carried out.

- 2 -

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Recently I sat in a federal courtroom in which my husband's attorneys were challenging the fairness of the trial on an appeal for a new trial or freedom. Federal Judge Thurgood Marshall and U. S. Attorney Robert J. Geniesse agreed that if Ethel Rosenberg were appealing today she would probably have to receive a new trial. What a tragic comment on capital punishment!

With respect to my husband, the overwhelming list of those asking clemency or parole includes eminent persons of all shades of opinion. Many close to the present Administration have asked his release. Yet the Parole Board refuses. The President refuses. Why?

Professor Francis Wormuth of the University of Utah has called my husband "the man in the iron mask of American jurisprudence." He is saying that the entire Rosenberg-Sobell trial is so sordid that nobody in Washington wants to chance its reopening. They would rather let an innocent man remain in prison torn from his family than open a door that could permit light on one of the most shameful episodes in our history.

It is time we opened that door. For my husband's freedom - for a few years, for the whole truth - I ask you to help us start by hearing the various viewpoints expressed at our meeting at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street, on February the 27th, at 8:15 p.m.

With determination that the truth be known,

Helen L. Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

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